Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona

VOL. VI NO. 86 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 183 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point,)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 29,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinantu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10.30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Baharu (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	12,00,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050.
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., L.L.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
E. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

MORE REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Extract from letter dated 23rd March.

"I believe he is marvellous in all cases of tuberculosis. He has been known to cure dying cases. He doesn't require to see you to cure you. Two nurses spoke to me the other day and said he was marvellous."

MARVELLOUS RECOVERY OF DYING MAN.

Imagine the scene. All his relations are gathered round his bed for the Doctors have said his last hour has come. At this moment my medicine arrives.

He takes a dose and feels better. In a few days he can walk. After a few weeks he goes to the Hills and writes that he can go for long walks and even climb hills with little or no fatigue.

Advanced Stage—Doctor writes after 15 days.

"I am glad to say the disease is arrested in so short a time."

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Gentleman writes 29th March.

"It has indeed a marvellous effect in my son's case. His weight has increased by 6 lbs. during the last 6 weeks since he commenced your treatment and I am glad to say that he is now practically free from fever; his appetite has increased and he looks much better and is cheerful. I am extremely grateful to you for the benefit which my son has derived from your medicine."

Permanent Address:

REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

'FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods; To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.

(FROM LONDON.)

M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.

Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.

OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.

PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.

WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.

OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASKS TALLOW. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1918 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort by order of Mr. Shewale of Messrs. V. T. Ramdas & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. Roy & Co.,

2 Casks Tallow about 15 cwts.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th April, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 37 BALES SASSOON WHITE TANJIBS AND SHIRTING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of E. E. Elisha Sassoon, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the following parties, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

On account and at the risk of Gordhandas Vallubhdas of Barbhaya Moholla:—

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjibs No. 360

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjibs ex. s. s. "Barotse."

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjibs No. 351 ex. s. s. "Mahanada."

3 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjibs No. 351 ex. s. s. "City of Bristol."

On account and at the risk of Messrs. The International Stores:—

3 bales Sassoon White Tanjibs No. 360 ex. s.s. "Mahanada."

2 bales Sassoon White Tanjibs No. 360 ex. s. s. "City of Madras."

On account and at the risk of Frank Jacob Iny of 19, Old Apollo Hotel:—

5 bales Sassoon White Shirting No. 555.

On account and at the risk of J. H. Moullim:

4 bales Sassoon White Tanjibs No. 351.

On account and at the risk of Mirza Ahmed Shishe Frooshadeh Isphany:—

5 bales Sassoon White Tanjibs No. 360 ex. s. s. "Mahanada."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1918 at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Mirza Mahmood and Mirza Ahmed Shirazi and on account and at the risk of Hussonally Nanji.

250 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar 36 by 1.50.
Ex. s.s. "Lotus."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid within 3 days from the date of sale and the goods cleared from the Docks. The above goods will be sold on Delivery Orders, all extra fees and charges to be paid by the purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Legal Heirs and representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Mr. Gulamhusain Lari, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of April, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises, the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd day of May 1915 and the Indentures of further charge dated respectively the 27th day of July, 1917, and the 10th day of April, 1916, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land bearing New Survey No. 14/3693 situate, lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 12/3693 in the occupation of Gool Mahomed Vira, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 13/3693 in occupation of Pestonji Edalji Mody, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another and on or towards the South by the property in the occupation of Cooverji Rustamji Sethna and which said piece of Government land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6217(4), Street No. 53C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th April, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 4 annas.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy.....		TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy		ONE Ann

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ABSOLUTELY FREE FOUNTAIN PENS to introduce "How to Make Money." Order enclosing four annas postage. PETERS & PATRICK HALL, Kurla. 3663

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 981, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT to wire daily important War Telegrams. Apply, ALBERT PRESS, Quetta. 3656

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—An EXPERT 2ND CLASS ENGINEER for ginning and oil factories, one having a thorough knowledge of oil Mills will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to S. R. KARUPAKULA & Co., 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 3628

WANTED—A EUROPEAN DENTAL with large practice in Bombay has a vacancy for a pupil to learn Dentistry; pupil will require to pay cash premium for putision instruments and materials etc.—Apply Box No. 74, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3624

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the duration of the War FOUR INDIAN CLERKS, two on Rs. 150 each and two on Rs. 100 each pay per mensem. Must have matriculated, be experienced and well up in office procedure and able to type. Apply by letter, stating experience, and educational qualifications to:—CHIEF CLERK, Office of Controller of Contracts, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi. 3680

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST, one who can translate Gujerati into English shall be preferred; also a SALESMAN, who can canvass orders from the Bazar for English and Japanese goods. Those who have experience in this line need apply or should personally see us at the following address. Pay according to qualification. Apply M. ALLABUX & Co., Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Narshinha Mansions. 3664

WANTED—By the Pandharpur Municipality, duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON and SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Chaitri Fair. Their services will be required from 16th to 25th April, 1918. They will be given Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 per day respectively for the days, they will work here, with travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations except double Railway fare. Those who wish should apply to V. S. TAMBE, Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Pandhargpur, on or before 13th instant. 3665

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY TEACHERS for the New Parsee Girl's School. State qualifications and lowest salary. Applications to JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA, Karachi. 3631A

WANTED—For The New Parsee Girl's School, Karachi, a LADY TEACHER, experienced to teach infant classes; one with knowledge of Montessori System and Kindergarten preferred. Apply stating salary required, to JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA, Karachi. 3631

WANTED—At once two thoroughly competent MASON MAISTRIES to look after the construction of buildings. Pay Rs. 30—40 a month according to qualifications. State age and previous experience with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to G. M. KHAN, M.A., B.Sc. A.M. I.C.E., Assistant Engineer G. B. Osmanabad, H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominion. 3674

WANTED.

WANTED—At once residential FLAT, independent, any decent locality, vicinity Fort preferred. Rent about Rs. 100. Apply to Box No. 83, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3681

WANTED—Second-hand or new MARINE SEXTANTS and BOAT and YACHT BINNACLES. Please apply Box No. 82, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3671

WANTED.—To SUBSCRIBE "Bombay Chronicle" from any subscriber, please apply at once stating the lowest yearly subscription, including postage required to Box No. 72 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3616

WANTED.—CROSS-COMPOUND CORLISS CONDENSING ENGINE, 300 to 400 horsepower, and Lancashire Boilers 150 to 165 lbs. steam pressure per sq. in. Submit detailed specifications and lowest prices to. THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO. LTD., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 3617

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BONA-FIDE SALE of decent furniture at Sleater Road, in old Seva Sadan Bungalow on SUNDAY, 14th April, by GANDHI & Co. 3673

FOR SALE—(Owner changing residence) Blutherer's GRAND PIANO, completely overhauled. Offers invited after trial. Apply DADYSETT BARRISTER, Charni Road. 3602

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC MOTOR of 8 B.H.P., 460 Volts, D.C. Current. Apply to The FORT FLOUR MILL, No. 22, A.A. Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 3639

FOR SALE—A B. S. A. 3½ H. P. with coach-built side car, free engine, 1913 model, in very decent and good working condition. Apply C. J. MEHTA, 749, Behind Portuguese Church, Girgaum. 3644

FRIDAY—From 1st March. 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m., Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap. 6

FOR SALE—PRECISION MOTOR CYCLE, 6 H.P. with Precision engine with Bosch magneto in running order. Rs. 600 net. Apply to N. D. PATEL, Cycle Dealers, 283, Bharucha Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. 3672

FOR SALE—One decent IRON FOUNDRY; capable of one ton C.I. melting per day with moulding boxes, scales couplaes, tools, etc., complete, connected with an oil engine for mechanic including lathes, planning, shaping, punching, drilling. tool sharpening and screwing machineries in perfect working order in Bombay. Apply to NAVAGIRE & Co., Engineers, 6th Kumbharwada, Bombay 4. 3579

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

MOUNT ABU—TO LET for the season till 15th July, Elliot Lodge, nice, convenient and well situated bungalow on this most beautiful and charming Hill Station, full of places of interest, climate delightful and healthy. Well furnished 6 rooms and a separate kitchen. Rent Rs. 750. For further particulars, apply personally to MANAGER, c/o Messrs. Hiralal and Company, Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3522

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A gentleman for the revenue and other management of the Samet Shikhar Hill, situated in the Hazaribagh District of the Province of Behar and Orrisa. A gentleman, who has served as a Mamlatdar or a Mahalkari or an Aval Karkoon will be preferred. Preference will be given to the gentleman who has the knowledge of forests in addition to that of Revenue, Magisterial and account work. A Jain having the above qualifications will have the first preference. Pay according to qualifications. The applicant should send in copies of their testimonials and their addresses.

SANKALCHAND R. VOHORA.
Managing Representative of
the Firm of Sheth Anandji
Kalianji.

Sheth Anandji Kalianji's Office,
Zaveriwada,
Ahmedabad, Dated 21st March, 1918. 3509

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—All our customers to note that our workshop at Hughes Road has been TEMPORARILY CLOSED and no future transaction made by Mr. Ganpatrao Mahadeo Chapekar in the name of EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES shall be binding on our firm. All claims and outstandings prior to this date must be forthwith communicated to our office in New Queen's Road by writing. 3649

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1918, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31st December 1917.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th day of April 1918 to the 10th day of May 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1918.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 3677

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for lighting Public Streets of the Municipal District of Bandra by ordinary kerosine lamps as also incandescent lamps for a period of eleven months from 1st May, 1918, to 31st March, 1919. Tenderers are requested to quote a rate for lighting ALL Public Streets, as also separate rates for (a) Streets in which the Bombay Gas Co. has laid its mains and (b) all the remaining Streets. Each tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned immediately, if the tender is rejected. Memorandum of the conditions of contract can be obtained on application and payment of rupee one.

1. Mahim Causeway.
2. Hill Road.
3. Waroda Road.
4. Bazar Road.
5. Bombilwadi Road.
6. Chapel Road.
7. Bandra Hill as far as steps.
8. Pali Road as far as Turner Road.
9. D'Monte Street.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders shall be received upto 4 p.m. on 18th April, 1918.

N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 6th April, 1918. 3669

FOR SALE.

BLEACHING, DYEING and FINISHING PLANT, comprising Kiers, Washing Machines, Mangles, Vats, Jiggers, Hydro-extractors, Finishing Rangers, 7 Bowl Calender, 4 Bowl Calender, Folding Machines, Stamping Machine, Baling Press and Pump.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, ECONOMISERS, etc.,

25 H.P. OIL ENGINE and complete Mechanic shop.

All in complete working order and can be seen by appointment.

Full particulars and prices from Box No. 69, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3604

NOTICE

WANTED—A competent, well qualified and experienced SECRETARY for the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore. Previous Banking experience necessary. Starting pay upto Rs. 500 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—

THE MANAGER,
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.,
3623 Anarkali, Lahore.

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

A COMPLETE up-to-date FACTORY, situated in the best commercial centre in the Punjab, within City Walls, consisting of one 10 Sack Roller Flour Mill Plant, one 10 ton Ether System Ice Machine, 40 Platt's Single Roller Cotton Gins, one Stewart's Cotton Baling Press with Engine, 15 Rice Hullers, 6 ordinary Atta Mills, 2 double cylinder Engines, 2 Lancashire Boilers with Electric Dynamo and freehold land about 18,000 yards. Everything is in thorough good working condition. Property open to inspection; offers may be sent for whole or any part thereof. Buyers shall be responsible for all expenses of sale. No offers received after 16th April, 1918, will be entertained.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

GIRDHARI LAL,
Chatiwind Gate,
Amritsar.
3510

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER of MUNITIONS.
BOMBAY CIRCLE.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
Bombay, 9th April 1918.

ORDER

UNDER RULE 11 A (1) of the DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION) RULES, 1915.

WHEREAS the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that 1¼in. by ¼in. spring steel, can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war.

Now therefore, I being an Officer of Government duly authorised by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf do by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred on me by sub-rule (1) of Rule 11 A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, HEREBY REQUIRE all persons who in the course of business whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others hold or have control over any such 1¼in. by ¼in. spring steel, to give to me by letter at my office within seven days from the date hereof, the following particulars in connection with such spring steel, namely:—

(a) The quantity held.
(b) The place or places at which held.
(c) The price at which the owner or person entitled to sell the spring steel is willing to sell the same by private agreement.

And I hereby further require every such person to refrain from disposing of any part of his stock of such spring steel, until such particulars have been so given and for a further period of fourteen days thereafter.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.
Bombay, 9th April, 1918. 3676

NOTICE.

THE PAISA FUND intend to start some experimental work in Pottery at their Glass Works, at Talegaon Dabhade, in Poona District. Persons, preferably graduates, who have a practical knowledge of this industry, should send their application to SECRETARY, Paisa Fund, 12, Sadashiv Lane, Girgaum, Bombay, before the 20th of April, 1918, stating their past experience with testimonials and terms and salaries expected. For other particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. R. GOSAVI,
Secretary,
Paisa Fund, Central Committee,
Bombay.
7th April, 1918. 3657

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT JUDGE AT POONA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT AND IN THE MATTER OF THE POONA COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors and shareholders of the above Company that Mr. R. D. Sethna and Mr. J. P. F. D'Souza, the Joint Liquidators of the above Company, will apply to the learned District Judge at Poona on the 15th instant at 11-30 a.m. in Chamber for sanction of compromise for Rs. 20,000, the claims made by the said Liquidators in the Misfeasance Summons against Ramnarayen Amerchand and Chaterbhuj Balmukund, two of the late Agents of the Company. Such of the creditors and shareholders who desire to oppose the said application or to put the Liquidators in possession of funds to continue the Misfeasance Summons, are required to attend at the hearing of the said application on the said date.

Dated 10th April, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. R. D. Sethna
and Mr. J. P. F. D'Souza,
Liquidators.
No. 113, Esplanade Road 3678

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT MAHABLESHWAR & MATHERAN.

SEALED OFFERS are invited for the purchase of MOUNT MALCOLM, situate at Mahableshwar, and GULESTAN, situate at Matheran, by the undersigned on behalf of their clients.

No offers will be received after 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Saturday, the 20th instant.

Clients do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and for inspection of the leases, application may be made to the undersigned at any time during office hours.

Bombay, 10th April, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Seth Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement.
14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 3679

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an AUCTION SALE held on the 24th day of March, 1918, by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, at the instance of Ahmed Joonas Haji Abdul Rehman, of Allepi, Memon inhabitant, our client has purchased the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, situate on the western side of Grant Road Cross Lane, or Grant Road No. 1, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 721 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 47, Survey No. 6959 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2476, Street Nos. 8-10, Street Falkland Road and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Grant Road Cross Lane, on the West by the ground of the Charitable Temple, belonging to Ram Rutton Sakharam, on the North by the property of Laljee Khimjee and on the South by the property of Ruttonjee Maneekjee.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1918.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.
3670 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CASSUM DEOJI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land containing an area of 6,469 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 5 of the East Agripada (North) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by land of the Board laid out as a Street forty feet in width on the South by Plot No. 3 of the said Estate leased or agreed to be leased to Oomer Ahmed Sha on the West by Plot No. 6, leased or agreed to be leased to Moosa Haji Mahomed Killadar and on the North by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and which said piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 3450, together with the buildings each of a ground floor only erected thereon and as to the block adjoining the road consisting of shops godowns and living rooms and as to the four blocks in rear of the first-mentioned block consisting of stables for buffaloes and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his under-tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7414 (1 & 2) and Street Nos. 57 and 57A.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3667

NOTICE.

MR. CHHOTALAL LALUBHAI having contracted to sell the following property to our client, all persons having claims thereto of any kind whatsoever are required to inform the undersigned of the same within 14 days. In default the claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the purchase will be completed.

All that piece of Leasehold land comprised in the Indenture of Lease dated 15th May, 1900, between Camaji Bomanji Cama and Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Cama of the one part and Jamsetji Furdoonji Madon of the other part (and forming part of a bigger plot of land bearing Survey No. 59 Pot No. 1 and record of rights entry No. 780 and known as "Diana Park Estate") situate in the village of Kirol, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, and containing by admeasurement 2,220 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings thereon and bounded on the East by a Private Road, on the West by land bearing Survey Nos. 60 and 133, on the North by the property of Hiraji and Kaikhashru Nanabhai Spencer and on the South by a private Road.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1918.

JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bell Lane, Fort, 3668

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DOSIBAI NOWROJI GAZDAR, SOONABAI NOWROJI SETHNA and AIMAI S. SHAWAKSHAW, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property, situated at Bandra in the Sub-District of Salsette, and in the District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim, or demand to in or upon the said property by way of inheritance, maintenance, lien, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, trust, gift, easement, incumbrance, reversion or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiry of the said period without any regard to such claims which will thereafter be considered as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or tenement or Bungalow hereditaments and premises thereon standing, situate and being at Bandra Hill Road in Bandra in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Salsette, in the District of Thana, fronting the said road on the North side thereof containing by admeasurement 4¼ gunthas or 544¼ square yards or thereabouts registered as Pote Nos. 10 and 12 and under Survey No. 5 and assessed in the Books of the Bandra Municipality under No. 24 and bounded on or towards the West by the property of Joze Braz, on or towards the East by the road leading to the Bazar, on or towards the South by the property of Dina Patel and on or towards the North by the Bandra Hill road aforesaid and which said hereditaments premises are at present in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1918.

DASTUR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3675

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMEDALLY ABDULALLY RUPAWALA, a Merchant, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant .....Deceased.

FIDA HUSSEIN MAHOMEDALLY RUPWALLA, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, being the only son of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the Sup. Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of March, 1918.
Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT GALA NIGHT AND CHANGE!

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30. To-night At 10 p.m.
The Gaiety Revue Co.
Under the Direction of
TOM MELBOURNE
Present
A Novel Musical Comedietta
SERGEANT KOKO.
SERGEANT KOKO.
SERGEANT KOKO.
SCENE YOKAHAMA
Full Cast
TOM MELBOURNE
EILEEN MELBOURNE
PEGGY CASTELLO
ROSIE CASTELLO
LAURA DIAMOND
BUNNY AUSTIN
C. MORRIS
Light, Dainty & Bright
New Songs,
New Dances
New Burlesques
and New Novelties

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
First in the field with the
NEW PATHE PLAYS.
AN EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTION
The best dressed woman in the world
Mrs. Vernon Castle
of "PATRIA" Fame
in a New Brand of Pathe Play
"STRANDED IN ARCADY"
A thrilling story of the Great outdoors with the best known woman on the stage in the leading role.
She wears beautiful clothes and does daredevil stunts with the charm and grace that has made her famous.
NEXT WEEK ENGLAND'S LEADING ACTOR
H. B. IRVING
in Sir Henry Irving's Great Play
"THE LYONS MAIL"

EXCELSIOR.
COMING THURSDAY 18th APRIL.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In the Leading London Musical Successes
Thursday 18th April—Friday 19th
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS
"THE BOY"
Founded on Sir Arthur Pinero's Farce
"THE MAGISTRATE"
The Biggest Success in London to-day.
SATURDAY 20th
Bombay's own particular favourite
"HIGH JINKS"
SUNDAY 21st AT 5 P. M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
"THE BOY"
Monday 22nd at 9-30, Tuesday 23rd
2nd Edition of "THE BING BOYS"
New Songs Dances and Scenes!
WEDNESDAY 24th
The World-famous Play
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan open 10th April at ROSE & Co.

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR
CUSTOMERS
OF CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LAST PROGRAMME OF

DU CASSE CINEMA CAMPAIGN

6-45 TO-NIGHT TO-MORROW 10

America's Greatest Favourite

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

A perfect volcano of smiles and rapid action who will tickle you to death and send you home laughing and happy, in the 5-part "Triangle" Masterpiece

"FACING THE MUSIC"

The most breezy, cheerful and yet thrilling drama ever shown, telling of a millionaire's son, who single-handed beats a gang of gun-men in a low cabaret before he marries a dancer in preference to a society girl.

Two Reel Comic

"THE ELOPEMENT OF VENUS"

This is without doubt the

Best Bill of the Bunch!

Prices: Stalls Rupee 1, Seat in Box Rs. 2, Famliy Box Rs. 5, Balcony 8 Annas and 4 Annas, Gallery Annas 2.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

The Cinematographic version of

MARIE CORELLI'S widely read novel

THE TREASURE OF HEAVEN

A PICTURE THAT WILL APPEAL TO EVERY MIND

At

BOMBAY'S MOST COMFORTABLY FURNISHED PICTURE PALACE

THE MAJESTIC

Three Shows every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Admission from Rs. 2 to Annas 2.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD

WHERE YOU CAN SEE "THE WAR IN PICTURES."

PATHE'S

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

(PART 7)

PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE.

THE THRILLING SERIAL: "THE FATAL RING"

Episode 9: "THE DICE OF DEATH"

Episode 10: "THE PERILOUS PLUNGE"

"ARTS IN JAPAN": Coloured Travel.

"FOR LOVE OF THE SENORA": Comic.

TIME:—7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Daily. EXTRA SHOW

MATINEE SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 p.m. SUNDAY 3-30 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST FEW NIGHTS

To-night at 9-30 p.m.

Fifth Change of Programme

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

EDGAR WARWICK'S Company

THE COURT CARDS

and their Joker

Guaranteed under the Pure Fun Laws Passed by the Nonsensor

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP

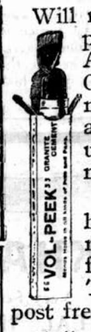
Plan at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

VOL-PEEK (Granite Cement.)

(MADE IN U. S. A.)



Will mend holes in pots and pans of Brass, Copper Aluminium, Iron, Tinware, Granite ware, etc., in two minutes at about half anna per mend. Easy to use; requires no tools and mends quickly.

Cost Re. 1 per packet holding cement enough to mend 30 to 40 holes of fair size. Postage extra. Three packets and more post free.

Full instructions with the packet.

The Deccan Medical Stores,

Chemists and Druggists,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 9th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		200
" " Imports		44,000
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value		24.95
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot		30.56
New York 10-30 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	33.40
	July	32.65
New Orleans opening 9-30 a.m.	May	32.13
	July	31.45

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 9th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	
May	24.38—26
June	
July	24.58—29
Aug.	24.38—30

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April,	23.80
April-May.	23.72
May-June.	23.64 —2
June-July.	23.56

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 9th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	25.16—31
May	24.84 +60
June	24.64
July	24.44—44
August	24.23—46

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	23.80
April-May	23.72 —2
May-June	23.64
June-July	23.56

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 9th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
April	30.65
June	30.60 —25
July	30.50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 9th.

M.G. Bengal Good		17.73
" " Fully Good		18.23
" " Fine		18.60
" No. 1 Oomra Good		19.49
" " " Fully Good		19.99
" " " Fine		20.36
" "		22.40
" Broach Good		22.65
" " Fully Good		23.00
" " Fine		17.73
" Scinde Good		18.23
" " Fully Good		18.60
" " Fine		

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		14,000
" Exports to Great Britian		Nil
" " to Continent		5,000
Futures at New York May		33.58—60
" July		32.82—40
Spot Cotton at New York		35.10—60
" " Orleans		34.50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May		32.33—54
" July		31.65—80
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		9½
Demand Bills		4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars		91½

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	45 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to absence of buyers—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3 %	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.21

WAR LOANS.

London, April 8th

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 8th.

RAPESEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore asual Bold Afloat Value	590
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but Inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600
LINSEED.	
Linseed Calcutta Value	595
METALS:	
English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	16
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	19
RUBBER:	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Sellers	2/5

GOAT AND SHIP SKINS AUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

48,000 Bales Goatskins were offered and sold at 30d. higher all round:—

Tone:—Strong.

689,000 Bales Sheepskins were offered, prices for better quality ranging between 48 to 60d. higher and for common quality 24d. higher.

Tone:—Strong.

MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ult. were delivered here to-day.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 10th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	2,735-12
Total up-to-date	27,12,033-0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 10.

The tone of the market was easier this morning and Fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 770 nominal. No business was reported up to 3 p.m. the market being very quiet with buyers and sellers holding aloof. At Colaba business was done in Fine Broach May at Rs. 773 Exchange terms, and in Fine Khamgaon Akola May at Rs. 710½ Association terms.

Ready cotton has been quiet but steady.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Fine Broach	May	Rs.	773
" Khamgaon Akola Nominal	"	"	710
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	"	755
" M.G. Coompta	"	"	752
" " Westerns	"	"	740

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 10th APRIL 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	690	675	635	585	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	680	670	630		"
M.G. Wardha		740	720		"
M.G. Nagpore		740	720		"
M.G. Yeotmal		730			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		720			"
M.G. Amraoti		720			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		715	695		"
M.G. Khandesh			680		"
M.G. Muthia		695	670		"
M.G. Broach	800				"
M.G. Broach				712	25th April

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 9th April:—

Cotton	8,403 bales.
Wheat	17,917 cwts.
Linseed	2,806 "
Rape, Ral & Mustardseed etc.	819 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	378 "
Castorseed	15,006 "
Rice	36,075 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	17 "
Gram	998 "
Jowar	2,199 "
Maize	311 "
Barley	442 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 10th 1918,—4 p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 8 0	8 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	7 15 6
" Karachi Bangla	54 8 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 13 0	8 2 0
" Thin	7 6 0	7 12 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	62 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	54 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	53 0 0	....
" Black	50 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	9 0 0	9 6 0
Groundnuts	43 8 0	....
Mowraseed	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	34 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	46 8 0	9 9 0

Forward:	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	7 2 6
" June-July	
" Aug.-Sept.	
" Oct.-Nov.	
Linseed May	8 12 0
" Sept.	
" Dec.	
Rapeseed April-May	
" June-July	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec.-Jan.	
" " 75-25 "	
" " 50-50 "	

LONDON MARKET.

	Rates.
Davids No. 10	16 9 0
Shapurji No. 10	15 10 0
Simplex No. 10	15 9 0
Edward No. 10	15 9 0
Light Houses No. 8½	14 3 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 10th 1918.	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 4 15½
" Demand	1 5 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 5 6½
Fcs. Demand	192
American Dollars	295½
Hongkong "	214½
Shanghai "	302
Japan "	149½
Singapore "	163½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 28.

Sovereign 17-6.

Silver Ready Ex-duty 108-6.

Silver 1st. Sett. 108-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.

Bank Demand Draft 1/5 1/16.

3 Months sight Credits 1/5 3/16.

Bank Demand on France Fr. 192.

3 Months Sight Francs Fr. 198½.

D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 214-4.

D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303-8.

T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.

60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 144½.

Bank Demand on New York Rs. 295½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent. War loan 1929-47.

Ex-warrant 92.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 99½.

4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.

4 per cent. Terminable loan 92.

3½ per cent. Paper 65-8.

4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.

4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.

4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.

4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 78.

4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.

5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91-8.

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.

Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.

Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share market was steady and a fair amount of business was done. The market was without any new feature.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Standard 1,835, Swadeshi 2,080, Simplex 755, Shapurji 130, Pearls 525, New Greats 302-8, Madhavji 1,975, Kohinoor 1,165, Kasturchand 1,170, Ind. Bleeching 177-8, Finlay 415, Fazulbhoy 755, David 537-8, Currimbhoy 345, Crescent 227-8, Nagpur 2,450, Century 392-8, Tata Ordy 240, Tata old Defd. 1,040, Tata New Defd. 355, Alcocks 785, Bombay Steam 305, Tata Hydro 1,200.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,085, Pearl 520, New Great 303-12, Madhavji 1,980, Ind. Bleeching 17-4, Finlay 418-12, David 535, Currimbhoy 346-4, Crescent 228-12, Century 395 xd. Nagpur 2,455, Bombay United 785, Bombay Dyeing 1,690, Advance 1,155, Katni Ordy 238-12, Tata old Defd. 1,045, Tata Ordy New. 87-8, Bombay Steam 302-8.

COMPANY MEETING.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

The Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd. was held yesterday evening at the Company's offices, Colaba Causeway, under the presidency of Sir Sassoon David.

The President in proposing the adoption of the report for the past year (which already appeared in our issue of the 4th instant) said:—

You will all be glad to learn that the Revenue Authorities in London have restricted their claim for English Excess Profits Tax for the year 1916 to the first quarter of that year, namely up to the date when the administration and management of this Company were transferred to Bombay. We were advised by counsel that tax would not be legally due by us on profits earned after that date. It is, however, satisfactory that the Taxing Authorities in England have realised this without compelling us to have recourse to litigation. Further, the result will be that the charge for this tax, against which, as you will have seen, we had to debit the 1917 Accounts with an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,89,500, will not recur in future years. We have increased our allocation to Depreciation Account from Rs. 5,00,000 charged in the 1916 Accounts to Rs. 6,50,000 charged in those for 1917. To our Reserve Fund we have not thought it necessary to add in view of the fact that we anticipate shortly being in a position to make a very handsome addition to it from the premium receivable on our new issue of Ordinary Shares. The necessity for that issue was fully explained in my address to the Shareholders at the recent Extraordinary General Meeting.

Our progress is being handicapped by the restrictions to which I have referred, by shortage of rolling stock, by the heavy increases in operating expenses, and by the impossibility under present circumstances of making the extensions of our tracks and of our mains which we desire to make, and which the interests of the City as well as of the Company call for. But you must not interpret these remarks in too pessimistic a spirit. The future of your undertaking, when normal conditions are restored, is as bright or brighter than it ever was.

It was with much regret that the Board received the unavoidable resignations of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Wardlaw Milne. The services of both as Directors were of great value to your undertaking. The Board have invited the Hon. Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sir Stanley Reed, two gentlemen whose eminent qualifications will, I feel sure, command your fullest confidence, to take their places, and you will be asked to confirm their appointments. The Chairman next formally moved:—

That the Report of Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1917 now before the Meeting be, and the same are hereby, received and adopted, together with the recommendations contained therein, and that the payment of the Preference Dividend as mentioned therein be, and is hereby confirmed.

Mr. F. C. Rimington, the Managing Director having seconded the proposal it was carried.

The appointments of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Stanley Reed as Directors were confirmed. Mr. A. H. Froom was re-elected Director. The dividend as recommended by the Board was declared. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-appointed auditors. A resolution keeping on record the sorrow of the shareholders at the demise of Mr. Keatridge, who had rendered very valuable services to the Tramway work in Bombay.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 9.

The Rangoon rice market after opening strongly to-day at Rs. 222 April, Rs. 232 May and Rs. 242 June came down with a run owing to late gloomy news regarding Dutch shipping lines. The local Dutch agents of shipping issued to shippers the following:—"Holland Government advises no more steamers proceed British boats." Further fall is expected to-morrow.

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CASUALTY LIST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.

KILLED.

Brigadier-General G A S Cape.
Second-Lieut G P Holland, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C F Peters, East Kents.
Second-Lieut C Raynham, Middlesex.
Captain T St. C G Taylor, Londons.
Second-Lieut W I Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut C H Barton, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut L W Howcroft, Hampshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut S Geoghegan, Argylls.
Second-Lieut J Lodge, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G O Mcdonnell, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt E N Firth, West Yorks.

WOUNDED.

Capt G Allan, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut P Benda, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J F Blakey, Durham Light.
Second-Lieut A J Bray, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H M Clark, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L F Clarke, Welsh Fusiliers
Lieut N Clayton, Field Artillery.
Lieut J Dalgleish, Argylls.
Capt E R B Dickinson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut E Downes, Engineers.
Lieut H M Duncan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G K Dunlop, Leicesters.
Capt F P Fisher, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G W Fisher, Londons.
Lieut O D Garratt, Londons.
Second-Lieut D G Graham, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E Greenwood, North-Lancs.
Major J L Griffiths, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A A Hall, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Harper, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E F Heal, Field Artillery.
Captain L A Higson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H Hilton, Border.
Second-Lieut F E Howarth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Hudson, Berks.
Second-Lieut K W Jones, Londons.
Second-Lieut W R Jones, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Kay, Machine Guns.
Brigadier-General Sir W A I Kay, Baronet.
Second-Lieut E Ledger, Worcesters.
Capt W E J Lewis, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J S Mccrohon, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut W S Macdonald, Border.
Captain P A Mcgrath, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D M MacGregor, Rifle Corps.
Lieut W W Mclean, Argylls.
Lieut J T McNeill, Argylls.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut S S B Milne, Blackwatch.
Lieut W H Murphy, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Naylor, West Yorks.
Lieut F S Ochs, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut W C Owen, Londons.
Second-Lieut W L J Pomfret, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L Proctor, Yorks Light.
Second-Lieut L A Ratcliffe, Londons.
Second-Lieut J E Rickword, Berks.
Second-Lieut F H Robinson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G J B Rowe, Berks.
Second-Lieut R J Sandeman, Scots Borderers.
Second-Lieut P R Selby, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H V Slingsby, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut K J C Small, Middlesex.
Captain C B Stead, West Yorks.
Lieut J R Symonds, West Yorks.
Rev. H Thompson, Chaplain.
Captain E C F Vyvyan, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut G J Watson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain L E H Whitby, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut G H Whyatt, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut D R Wildblood, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut W C Venmore, Londons.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut F W Dickinson, Leicesters.

MISSING.

Lieut N Clark, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Ivamy, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E B Lee, Flying Corps.
Captain F L Luxmoore, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Mccudden, Flying Corps.
Lieut A W Watson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R E Neale, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H A Payne, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G Russell, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J H Young, Londons.

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MYLAPORE, MADRAS,

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NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Se...n's Institute, Subscription Dance, Town Hall 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 12.

King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League: Annual Meeting, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, 5-45 p.m.

Annual Meeting, Bombay Sanitary Association, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 13.

Mails for East African Expeditionary Force, Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

MONDAY, April 15.

High Court: Summer vacation begins.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: "Court Cards" at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. "Sergeant Koko."

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Railway Battn. (I. D. F.) will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The booking of week-end telegrams for Canada and the West Indies *via* the North Atlantic Cables is now permitted.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Babu Sudhir Chander Bannerji will deliver a lecture this evening at 6-30 at the Prarthana Samaj on the "Religious Re-construction of India."

CLARKE'S CIRCUS.

This Circus which is on its way to Bombay, is expected to open at Dhobi Talao in about four or five days and is expected to remain for about a month.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a Study Class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Theosophy and Re-incarnation." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

TWASTA KASAR FREE LIBRARY.

The opening ceremony of the Twasta Kasar Free Library founded under the auspices of the Twasta Kasar co-operative Society for the benefit of the Community will be performed to-night at nine o'clock in the Hall of the Shree Mahakali Temple at Pydhownie.

A LECTURE FOR POSTMEN.

In continuation of the Postmen's Meeting on the Dusserah day, 25th of October, 1917 for starting a Co-operative Society, a Public lecture will be delivered to-day at 9-30 p.m. in the Hall of the "Good Life League" Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, by Naraglu Rao Kulkerny. The representatives of the Postmen will be introduced to the Director-General on Friday afternoon to enable them to submit their petition referring to the "Postmen's Society." The lecture is specially meant for Postmen and the officers of the Postal Department.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twenty attacks and thirteen deaths occurred from plague on Wednesday the cases being reported as follows:—Fort Northern, Mazagon, Tarwadi and Mahim, one attack each, Chukla, Kumbharwada, Girgaum, and Kamatipura, each one attack and one death, Mandvi, and Mahalakshmi, each two attacks and one death, Umarkhadi, three attacks and three deaths, Dhobi Talao, five attacks and one death, and Market, Parel and Hospitals one death each, the attacks including two imported cases one each from Kathiawar and Abu District. Nineteen attacks including three imported from overseas and nine deaths were recorded from smallpos, while there was no case of cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes during the day was 159 as against 103 on the corresponding day of last year and 129 of 1916.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A MINOR GIRL.

APPEAL ADMITTED.

Hotibulla Rehmatalli vs. The King-Emperor. (Complainant Khairmamomed Lalmahomed.)

(*Before Justices Shah and Marten.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate Bombay.

The accused was charged with having enticed away out of the keeping of her lawful guardian, a girl by name Marium, who was alleged to be a minor aged 14 years and three months, and with having thereby committed an offence under section 363 of the Indian Penal Code. He was found guilty by the Magistrate and was sentenced to 6 months' and 1 day's rigorous imprisonment.

MARIUM'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The case for the prosecution was briefly this:—

The complainant Khairmahomed, who is a Pathan and a Sunni Hanaji, is a dealer and broker in horses and resides at Guilder Street with his family. The girl Marium is his daughter whom the accused is charged with kidnapping. The accused is a motor driver in the service of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., and lived on the same floor on which the complainant lived. The accused is a Hindustani.

On 24th October last the complainant went to Poona and at that time his daughter Marium was in his house. When he returned the next morning he found that Marium was not in the house. At the time Marium disappeared her mother had gone to her sister's house. The complainant on learning that Marium had disappeared began making enquiries and the Police were informde. The accused was asked by the complainant and other neighbours whether he knew anything about Marium; and the accused told them that a milkman who lived ciose by took her away and that he actually saw him doing so. Before this the complainant had his suspicions about the accused, but as the accused and his brother told the complainant that they saw the milkman taking Marium away he believed them and he went after the milkman to Surat, but found that Marium was not there. The complainant returned. He found that accused was not coming home as before and that ultimately he disappeared from his room and his suspicions about the accused were again excited. The complainant sent an application to the Commissioner of Police and the Criminal Investigation Department investigated his case. The accused was arrested on 21st December last; the girl Marium was not traced at that time; but subsequently she appeared before the Court.

ACCUSED'S EXPLANATION.

The accused in his statement denied sending any chits to Marium and denied taking away Marium in a motor car as alleged by the prosecution witnesses. He said he was in his own house when Marium left her parent's house. The children, who were examined, were related to the complainant and they could be tutored to say anything. He gave the father of the girl Rs. 25 to go in search of his daughter as he had no money. Before that complainant had told him that he would get Mariumbai married to him. Her mother also said so. For this reason he used to give them money from time to time to spend and render them assistance. He did not know Marium had gone. After 8 or 10 days a man came and told him that he was wanted by Marium. He went and told Marium to go to her father's house; but she said she would not go. She asked him to marry her, otherwise she would go away with somebody else. The accused told her that her father would arrest her. She said she would go to the court and file a petition and asked him to marry her. He told her that she might be a minor. She told him that she was 19 years old. Her mother used to say that Marium's age was 17 or 18. She went to Court and filed a petition and showed him a copy of the same. She asked him to go upcountry and marry her. Then they went to Amballa and he married her, After marrying they returned to Bombay.

MAGISTRATE'S VIEW.

The Magistrate in delivering the judgment observed:—"Upon a consideration of all the evidence before me I find that there is no doubt that the girl Marium is under 16 years of age. I also find that the accused took away Marium. I am unable to believe Marium's version as to how she left her house. The fact that she made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate does not make her story any the more probable. It is the usual declaration which young girls when they are enticed away or kidnapped make under the influence of those who take them away so that it may subsequently serve as a sort of defence. I am unable to believe the story of the defence witnesses. I also find that Marium was taken away from the lawful guardianship of her parents. I have very anxiously considered the question of sentence. No doubt the accused has married the girl after kidnapping her and that must be considered in his favour. At the same time it must be remembered Marium was only 14 years and 3 months old when she was kidnapped and the protection of parents must be considered."

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and ordered that the appellant be admitted to bail in surety for Rs. 2,000 and his own recognizance in like amount.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji instructed by Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

At 11-30 a.m.

TO BE MENTIONED (IN COURT.)

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Little & & Co., In Re the Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd, and reduced v. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. & reduced Petitioners.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

47-18—Jehangir & S. Sunderlal Sukhlal v. Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

165-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Jeyrup Teja & Co. a firm v. Shah Heeralal Narrottamdas.

1306-17—Matu J & M, Messrs Hajarimal Motaji & Co., a firm v. Peerbhoy Adamji Perbhoy.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT (IN CHAMBBERS.)

In Re G & Ward's Act VIII of 1890—Captain & V, In Re Hanifabai & ors, minors v. Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed, Captain & V, Un P & P.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN COURT.)

Special Case, 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Patrick William Monie, Municipal Comr. v. The Revd. Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.

FOR DISMISSAL.

346-18—Dubash & Co., Hirachand Lambaji v. Krishnaji Tilokchand & Co., a firm, Hiralal & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1155-17—C P D'Cunha & Co., Sakinabai v. Abdul Hassan Abdul Rehman Shamna & anr, Pandia & Co., C P D'Cunha & Co.

711-17—Madh K & C, Ratansi Raghavji a firm v. Popatlal Gordhandas, Moti & D.

FOR DECREE UNDER RULE 23, RULE 3, C. P. C.

266-15—Mehta D & L, Merwanji Maneckji Mistry v. Rajemmabai widow.

FOR PERSONAL DECREE.

1325-16—Jehangir & S. Ruttonshaw Ardesir Parekh v. Kassam Haji Abdulla & anr.

FOR EX-PARTE DECREE.

1368-17—N C Dalal, Naginchand Kapurchand & Co. a firm v. Zoonalal Moonalal, Payne & Co.

18-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs Hirji Bhagwandas a firm v. Jainarayen Nagarmal, Ardesir H D & Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

642-17—N C Dalal, Shakirchand Mohokamchand Shah v. Sunderrao Sadashiv Murranjan.

855-17—Little & Co., Baje Vishnoo Nerurkar v. Pandarinath Madanji.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

779-05—In person, Vahaljibhai Nahalchand & ors v. Vishnu Narhari Lanke & ors, Daphtary F and D, Motichand & D.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN COURT.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Bhaishanker K & G, In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg & Wg Co. Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Girdharlal Harilal Desai, Liquidator, Parties Concerned, J S d. 16-3-18.

In Re Indian Arbn Act of 1899—Jehangir & S. Mahadev Atmaram Joshi, Petitioner v. Krishna Anant Joshi, Respondent, G B Pandya, Notice d. 1-3-18.

O S 736-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Goolbai widow and ors v. Goolbai widow and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Wadia G and Co., Mulla and M, Payne & Co., Captain and V, Ardesir H D & Co., Little & Co., Ch S d. 19-7-17.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part Heard, 2-4-18.

S C 1391-17—Malvi M R & Co., Bai Sundrabai widow v. Pitamber Ladha and ors, Pandia & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

327-04—Jehangir G & B, Hassanalli Mahomedally and ors v. Luxumarji Esmailji and ors, Payne and Co., Jehangir G & B.

1204-13—D J Mantri, Bai Kamla Kom Ganpat v. Bapurao Daulatrao Salunke & ors, Shamrao M & H.

994-10—Dikshit Dh & P, Jugmohundas Pranjiwandas v. Mahomed Rahimtoolla & ors, Patell & Ez, Ragh N & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LAST DU CASSE PROGRAMME.

The much discussed cinema campaign organised at the Royal Opera House by Mr. E. H. Du Casse will be concluded by another meritorious programme to-night and to-morrow. An interesting announcement regarding the future of Du Casse films in Bombay may be expected to-morrow.

To-night America's favourite screen star, Douglas Fairbanks, is introduced. A born comedian, the cleverest cowboy of his time, a handsome, genial, daring fellow he is and, though in this picture "Facing the Music" we do not see him in the chaps, spurs and sombrero of the rough rider we find him holding up a whole gang of desperadoes and snatching from a cabaret the dancing girl he intends to marry. The girl is played by Bessie Love, an actress already known here. And it should not be forgotten that what is generally believed to be the most thrilling hand-to-hand fight ever seen on the screen is included. The remainder of the programme is also excellent, with a fine two-part comic called "The Elopement of Venus" to wind up a wonderful night's entertainment.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The Gaiety Revue Company under the able direction of Mr. Tom Melbourne presents to-night at the Palace of Varieties a novel musical comeditta entitled "Sergeant Koko." It is stated to be an exceedingly funny piece, replete with typical Melbournisms, and nobody should miss seeing it. Mr. Melbourne will be assisted by a full company consisting of Eileen Melbourne, Rosie Castello, Peggy Castello, Laura Diamond, Bunny Austin and C. Morris. Mr. Melbourne's Parsi burlesques have proved perhaps the most successful of his productions, and the theatre-going public will be glad to learn that he will produce on Thursday next another Parsi burlesque.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF FUND.

ACTIVITIES DURING MARCH.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund write:—

The past month has been a busy one at the Depot as, in addition to the usual work, we took over from the Red Cross on the 1st of March all hospitals and hospital work in the Presidency.

The work of sending comforts and sports gear of all description continues, and 497 cases were despatched during the month to Mesopotamia, East Africa and Aden.

Libraries have been sent to Aden and to the newly equipped Nurses Hostel at Amara, and three more libraries are in formation. We are also forming two Indian Libraries, one for Basra and one for Bagdad, for the use of the Indian troops. We hope thus to meet a long felt need, and ask all who are able to do so to send us Vernacular literature to help us with this scheme.

As all sorts of sports and pastimes are in great request and of such benefit to the health of the men, we are entirely equipping six Recreation Tents to send to Mesopotamia. These tents are intended to accompany the troops wherever they go and are so equipped that they can be easily transported.

Our appeal for theatrical properties met with a splendid response, and owing to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Ashton Street, ten large cases were sent to Bagdad, including 18 complete outfits for Pierrot Concert parties.

RELIEF WORK IN MESOPOTAMIA.

We had a visit from Meherban Captain Sir Parashuramrao Bhausaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi, on his return from a tour of inspection in Mesopotamia. He gave us a most interesting report on what he saw of the working of the Women's Branch there. The Chief visited Bagdad and in his account of his visit he says:—

"During my short stay there, I had the fortune to see the Basra and Bagdad Depots maintained by the Women's Branch. The Officers in charge of these Depots very kindly took me round them and explained everything in connection with their workings to my entire satisfaction. The stores of the Depot were practically empty when I visited them as the gifts are generally distributed as soon as they arrive from Bombay, but a fresh stock was expected shortly from India. I was gratified to note that all the rank and file in the force who receive comforts from the Women's Branch Depot expressed their warm and fervent gratitude for the generous gifts supplied to them. The articles supplied by this Branch cover almost all the necessaries and sometimes even luxuries.

"A good supply of articles is usually sent on board every transport from Bombay for distribution among the troops on the ship. I noticed this fact while on board H. T. "Egra." These gifts were highly appreciated.

"The Bombay Women's Branch satisfactorily meets all demands of the units allotted to its care. I am glad to say that fair and equal treatment is given to British and Indian soldiers according to their respective mode and standard of living. This generous and liberal attitude has been greatly commended and thousands of soldiers and followers remember with gratitude the women of the Bombay Presidency."

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 12,44,173-8-10; The Chief of Wankaner Rs. 100; Broach Branch, per Mrs. Ostrehan Rs. 95-2-10; Mr. Dhunjibhai Bomanji, 13th instalment Rs. 1,000; St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff Rs. 68; Byculla Club, 30th instalment Rs. 250; L. Robertson Esq. C.S.I., I.C.S., Rs. 100; Cutch Branch Rs. 1,000; B. E. S. Schools, Byculla Rs. 48-8-0; Godhra Branch Rs. 3,000; Capt. N. F. G. Wilson, C.M.G., R.I.M., Rs. 50; Mrs. Strelley Rs. 5; R. M. M. Rs. 30; Porbandar State per Major O'Brien Rs. 200; Barsi Light Railway Employees Anna War Fund, 28th instalment Rs. 60; Health Dept. Staff, Bombay Municipality, 24th instalment Rs. 300; Wadhwan Branch Rs. 700; Risaldar Shivdit Singh, 23rd Cavalry Rs. 50; Proceeds of "Vasant Fair" held at Dharwar, 7th, 8th and 9th March, per Mrs. Clements Rs. 17,600; Proceeds concert per Indian Christian Associations, Byculla, Rs. 70; Palanpur Branch Rs. 800; Per Mr. B. W. Tipnis, Thana Rs. 106; a Pensioner as a mark of gratitude to Government Rs. 40; Mr. Yeshwant Narayan Tipnis, the proprietor, Aryavarta Natak Co. Rs. 501; and Proceeds sale of Fancy Work per Mrs. Williamson Rs. 207-2-0; Total Rs. 12,70,554-5-8.

Gifts in kind of various sorts were also received from Ahmednagar Branch, Broach Branch, Bhuj-Cutch Branch, Dharwar Branch, Godhra Branch, Gohilwad Branch, Jhalawad Branch, Junagadh Branch, Karwar Branch, Manmad Branch, Palanpur Branch, Raikot Branch.

Princess High School, Bombay, Miss Fredoux, Miss A. Browne, Kolhapur, Mr. De Silva, Bombay, The Inspector of Salt and Customs Castle Rock, Rao Saheb R. G. Naik, Belgaum, Kumari Rupaliba Sahib Limbdi, Hony. Secretary, Satara Club, Sister Mary, Barsal, Messrs. M. H. Ghandi, Bombay, B.W.A., Yokohama, Mr. J. N. Ratnagar, Bombay, Mrs. Turner, Dharwar, Mrs. Mistri, Ratnagiri, Imperial Tobacco Co. Calcutta, Mrs. Gibb, Allahabad, Shadilal, Tehsildar, Jalesar, Mr. K. C. Deshpande, Nepani, Mrs. Hiramath, Talgaon, Mrs. Weston, Lonavla, Unknown, Lady Birkett, Pali Hill, Mr. Chambers, Bombay, Messrs. Framroze and Sons, Bombay, Mrs. McHattie, Bombay, Mrs. Shellim and Mrs. MacDivish.

HOME FOR HOMELESS WOMEN.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Honorary Secretary of the Prarthana Samaj, Bombay, writes that in response to the appeal made by him for funds to start a "Home for Homeless Women," in connection with the Asylum at Pandharpur the following donations have been promised:—Seth Bhagwandas Madhowdas Rs. 501; Seth Bhimji Kara Rs. 501; Madgaokar Family Rs. 501; Mr. Valabhdas Ranchordas Rs. 151; Seth Ranchordas Madhowdas Rs. 151; Seth Laxmidas Raoji Rs. 101; Messrs. Mavji Govindji & Co. Rs. 101; Messrs. Trivedi and Co. Rs. 101; Mr. Motilal Dayabhai Javere Rs. 101; A Friend through Mr. J. M. Mehta Rs. 101; and Dr. T. C. Khandwala Rs. 10. Total Rs. 2,320.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj will shortly formulate the scheme and make rules for the "Home for the Homeless." In the meantime those who sympathise with these unfortunate women and wish to contribute should send in their donations to Mr. Trivedi which would be duly acknowledged.

EMBARGO ON PEARLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I thank you heartily for your publishing my last letter on the subject of the restriction imposed by Government on the pearl trade. Since then we have from Sir William Meyer, during his last visit to the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Bureau, the grounds on which Government were compelled to put an embargo on the export of pearls outside British India. His main ground is that pearls are articles of luxury and therefore their export must be prohibited. Now, Sir, I feel bold to say that in peace or in war no country can afford to stop the export of luxuries without seriously damaging its own economic interests. In war especially the export of luxuries is a necessity, because it brings back funds which are vital to its successful prosecution. It is unimaginable therefore how India is going to benefit by putting an embargo on the export of pearls. But if, in the interests of the British Empire, it is required that India should not export pearls to the other parts of the Empire, by all means stop India from exporting pearls to England, or let the British Government put an embargo on the import of pearls into England. But if pearls are luxuries, diamonds are luxuries too. And one wonders why England has not so far stopped the import of diamonds into the United Kingdom. Everybody knows that there are no diamond mines in the United Kingdom and that De Beers is not entircly a British company, and England imports all the diamonds which are, in these days, being exported by England to India. If in diamonds London acts as the middleman between the producer and the consumer, in pearls Bombay acts as the middleman in the same way too. And then the case of India in the pearl trade is quite analogous with the case of South Africa in the diamond trade. If in the interests of the successful prosecution of the war pearls must not be exported outside British India, then for the very same reason diamonds must not be exported outside South Africa. While all the markets of the world are still open to the diamond trade, every market throughout the world is closed to the pearl trade by the recent prohibition. One wonders, therefore, how our own Government came to the conclusion that pearls not only may not be exported to England but are also not to be exported to any other country on the face of the earth. What a terrible hardship to the Indian pearl dealer? He can not, under the present restriction, export a single pearl of whatever value even to Goa, Pondicherry, or to Colombo.

It is earnestly hoped that Government will yet see the reasonableness of the grievances of the Bombay pearl merchants, and relax the present prohibition in favour of the rest of the markets of the world.—Yours, etc.,

TARACHAND H. KHANNA.

Baria Building, Pydownie, April 9.

5 YEARS FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

POLICEMAN SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

The Sessions Judge of Allahabad delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Nazim Hussain, police constable, was charged with attempted murder of Mr. W. Godfrey by stabbing him in the back as he was seated on a bench in the Alfred Park. The judge found the accused guilty and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. C. B. LINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, April 9.

The death took place on Friday evening under tragic circumstances of Mr. C. B. Lines, Executive Engineer, Dacca Division. Mr. Lines with his child 4 years old had been out for a ride on his motor cycle at Ramna when his machine collided with the carriage of Miss Needham and Mr. Lines with his child was thrown off the machine. The fall resulted in a severe fracture of the skull and ended in Mr. Lines' death. The child received some bruises, but is alive. The funeral with military honours took place on Saturday evening, all officials both Indian and European having attended and offices were closed as a mark of respect.

An Allahabad message says:—

Mr. H. G. Smith, Sessions Judge on special duty in Jaunpur, has been engaged for some time in hearing cases which arose out of Bakrid riots at Chirauri District, Jaunpur, in the course of which five Jolahas received hurt and the houses of some Mahomedans were looted. It is alleged by the prosecution that about three to four thousand Hindus took part in the riots and they did not disperse till the police opened fire as a result of which six persons received fatal injuries. There are over one hundred accused and the case is likely to last for some time.

ARMY PIGEONS.

HOW THEY WORK.

A correspondent writes in the "Daily Mail":—

Even Army signallers are often in the dark as to how pigeons work. The public may be excused, therefore, for finding their curiosity aroused rather than satisfied by casual pictures and paragraphs in the Press on the carrier-pigeon service.

What actually happens, as far as it may be politic to disclose, is this: From Army lofts in backward areas numbers of trained pigeons are conveyed to points in the line. Pairs of these birds afterwards released from the trenches with duplicate tissue messages carried in a light metal clip fixed to the leg. The liberated birds "home" from the line back to their own loft and drop quickly through the slats of a trap device with which the loft roof is furnished. The clip cylinder and the written "flimsy" packed neatly within it are at once removed and the message is despatched thence by other means to its exact address.

Behind this simple arrangement is the varied organisation of a service that has trebled itself within my knowledge. The supply of birds to the line is now as regular as a postal service. On the Somme film can be seen a despatch-rider taking up the "parrots" in a large square basket. That is one method employed. To make good the losses incurred during bad weather or operations, lofts have to be replenished; or young birds may be bred from their own stock.

* * * * * *

Once they are "settled," new pigeons are "tossed" at increasing distances from the loft to the battle sector from which they are required to make a line of flight. By observation plus instinct, most of the birds learn rapidly their route from the trenches. Shy at first, the pigeons get "wise" to shell-fire, and old birds make away from the dug-outs with knowing swiftness.

Besides fixed lofts there exist many mobile pigeon cotes—lofts that can be moved forward on wheels, like caravans, to follow up an army's advance. When such a loft is moved to a fresh area the birds tend to return to their old pitch. They have to be "broken"; they are worried off the old ground, re-settled by the wiles of the loft man, and trained again from the new location as soon as they are used to it.

British Army lofts, in charge of soldiers of expert pigeon experience, are under strict supervision. The birds are checked in and out, their flights charted, and their time portioned out like the hours of a contract. Men from the ranks are periodically taken through a course of instruction which comprises handling pigeons and clip-fixing, care of birds in the trenches, writing messages, and judging good conditions for flight.

To ensure quick trapping, birds should be kept hungry but not thirsty, released in pairs of the same sex, and tossed in clear, suitable weather. "Pigeoneers" differ: men from the pigeon racing counties put great faith in the "mickies"; they are serious as priests and full of punctilio in a branch of signals which has to put up with a lot of banter.

The service is taken in grim earnest by the Boche, who paints his pigeons, issues a good clip, and ingeniously protects his birds against gas. Pigeons are in good odour with us, as they appeal to our sporting instinct. It is exciting to get a speedy flight with a good message through storm and fire. In good daylight weather the birds will get their messages through quickly with great regularity.

Pigeons are rarely shot dead while flying. A bird with shrapnel in the breast or a broken beak will gamely try to carry its missive home. In bad weather pigeons will beat up to the loft exhausted rather than give in. They are hardy, will recover from exposure to gas, and will mend and carry on again after a wound.

Altogether, the King has few more devoted and loyal, though unwitting, workers than pigeons.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

A PRIZE COMPETITION.

"What will be the gross realisations from the National Education Week activities in the whole of Sindh?"

Send your answers to the above with two annas in cash or postage stamps, in a cover marked "Prize Competition" to the Assistant Secretary, National Education Office, Sindh Swadeshi Stores, Karachi, on or before 15th April, 1918.

A set of useful books worth half the proceeds from the Prize Competition, upto a maximum of Rs. 50, will be presented to the person whose answer is found nearest to the mark.

Do not lose this Golden Opportunity. Enlist at once as a competitor.

(Sd.) JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
General Secretary.

Right from the Start!

As soon as baby has any teeth, it is time to see they are kept clean. The delicious flavour of COLGATE'S Ribbon Dental Cream encourages children to form a healthful daily habit.—

You, too, should use

COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
TRADE MARK

The name COLGATE on all toilet articles corresponds to the HALL MARK on silver.

INSIST ON COLGATE'S. At all good Shops and Stores.

The CELEBRATED

"KHAN" RAZORS

Very Serviceable and Durable—yet Cheap.

REAL HOLLOW GROUND RAZOR

AN IDEAL AND SPLENDID PRODUCTION.

From Rs. 1-12-0 upwards.

KHAN & Co., MANUFACTURERS,

209, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

N. B.—Write to-day for Illustrated Catalogue.

SPECULATION BOOM.

BIG CORNER IN SOVEREIGNS

PURCHASE OF £20 LAKHS.

We understand that yesterday Mr. Hukmichand ceased to operate in the market for sovereigns as well as in wheat and linseed.

A powerful combination entered the first named market, however, and bought to the extent of twenty lakhs of sovereigns, twelve lakhs for forward and eight lakhs for ready delivery and the price, it is reported, rose to 17/8. When the rise began on Saturday the price stood at 15/11 only. This rise has occured in face of the fact that Government is actually now releasing sovereigns in produce areas. The combination who have made this big attack on the market include Marwaris Japanese and one European firm, acting through a broker. Deliveries have been mortgaged, it is reported, with the National Bank, Tata's Industrial and the Mitsu Bussen Kaisha.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

CURIOUS ACTION OF THE B. C. T. A.

The Cotton Trade is anxiously awaiting the decision of the Government in regard to the request of the trade that they should ratify the maximum price fixed by the resolution of the Trade at its recent meeting.

In the meanwhile very curious action has been taken by the Board of Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association who at their meeting yesterday, by a majority, fixed the room rate two points in advance of the maximum rate fixed in the resolution passed at the recent meeting, namely Rs. 710. The decision was supported by Mr. Muller, Mr. Boyaji of Ralli Bros, Mr. Bush of the Bombay Company, Mr. Saklatwala of Messrs. Tata and Co., Mr. Takachi of the Mitsu Bushan Kaisha, and Mr. Chrystal. Mr. Ainsworth abstained from voting. Messrs. Nanabhai, abstained rayan, Andilal and Vassanji voted against the proposal. The action taken has been the subject of very severe criticism among the trade.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

ELECTIONS TO PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

At the special general meeting held yesterday evening in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, the following representatives were elected on the Provincial Council of the League according to the new rules of the Central League:—

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. Bholabhai J. Desai, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. C. N. Pandya Mr. N. B. Vibhakar, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. Umar Sobani, and Mr. M. Subedar.

RESTRICTION OF PETROL ALLOWANCE

As there has been some misapprehension about the rationing of petrol, the following Press Note is issued:—

(1) The ration allowed for each car is the ration for one month but it has been marked for April and May, as there is a possibility of the petrol supply being greatly reduced by the end of April. If at the end of April the prospect allows of it, a further allowance will be made for May, of the full monthly amount or of as much as seems likely to be available. As there is no certainty on this point, owners are advised in their own interest to be as economical as possible.

(2) There is not enough petrol to meet normal requirements. It has, therefore, seldom been possible to allow the amount asked for, even where a perfectly reasonable case has been made out for the latter. The diminution in the amount allowed does not imply any imputation on the good faith of the applicant.

(3) It is possible that in some cases too little has been allowed and that in a few the allowance has been excessive. The allowances will be carefully reconsidered when all the requirements are ascertained. In the meanwhile, applications in person to the Assistant Controller of Petrol are deprecated as that officer has been instructed to increase no allowances untill supply and requirements are more fully known.

(4) The charge of two rupees per book of coupons has been made in the first month, because of the initial difficulties of organisation and issue. In future the books will be charged for at the rate of one anna for each coupon of one gallon contained in them.

Bead Shades for Electric Lights

(In various chaste patterns and Art tints)

Price, Rs. 60 per dozen.

Apply—

Store-Keeper, "GARDEN CHALET"

Mandlik Road (Opposite Taj Mahal.)

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT: SEMI FINAL.

HORNETS (4) BEAT HINDU GYMKHANA(0)

A very poor, and one sided game was the result of the meeting between these two teams in the semi-final round of the above tournament, the Hornets winning after well-sustained pressure for practically the whole period, by the substantial margin of four goals to nil. The Hindus put on spurt at times but they never looked really dangerous save and except the only chance which Bangre threw away by erratic shooting. For the Hindu team, Vithal played a superb game at back; his judgment and alacrity against a set of forwards who kept up a puissant and insistent pressure on the Hindu Gymkhana defence, were extremely praiseworthy. Telang, the Hindu custodian was also responsible for some very timely and judicious saves.

Against a rather weak opposition, the Hornets had matter much as they liked. Two goals were scored in each half, Hyde scored the first goal after eight minutes' play and fourteen minutes later James (Sr.) increased the bad by scoring off a corner-shot. The teams changed sides, the mornets leading by two goals.

Within 13 minutes from the restart Sinclair scored the third goal from a pretty difficult angle and just before the call of time Hyde netted the fourth and last goal for the Hornets. The teams were:—

Hornets:—Cowton; James (Jr.) and James (Sr.); Rodrigues, Race and Fido; Downes, Navin, Kale, Hyde and Sinclair.

Hindu Gymkhana:—D. K. Telang, Vithal and Chandanaraih; K. Madan, R. Telang and Swami; Jayakar Sivram, Bangre, Tapade and Row.

Umpires:—Messrs. Moir and Everton.

FINAL ON SATURDAY.

HORNETS v. LUSITANIANS.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Rangers beat Elphinstone College (6—3).

(2) Lusitanians beat Government Telegraphs (5—0).

(3) Hornets beat Islam Gymkhana (8—0).

(4) Bombay Gymkhana beat Grant Medicals (A) (0—0), (1—0).

(5) R. G. A. (Colaba) beat Embarkation S. and T. Corps (1—0).

(6) Grant Merical College beat Bandra C. R. S. A. (5—0).

SECOND ROUND.

(A) Hindu Gymkhana beat Instituto Luso Indiano (2—1).

(B) Parsi Hockey Association beat Parsi Pioneers (8—1).

(C) Lusitanians beat Igatpuri (4—0).

(D) Grant Medical College beat Deolali Casuals (7—0).

(E) Rangers (Walk Over) beat Bombay Gymkhana (scratched).

(F) Hornets beat R. G. A. (Colaba) (5—0).

(G) Parsi Cyclists (Walk Over) beat Aligarh.

(H) Bhusawal Sports Club beat Republicans (1—0).

THIRD ROUND.

(1) Parsi Cyclist drew with Hindu Gymkhana (0—0).

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Bhusawal Sports Club (1—0).

(3) Lusitanians (Walk Over) beat Rangers (scratched.)

(4) Parsi Hockey Association beat Bhusawal (1—0).

(5) Hornets beat Grant Medicals (1—0).

(6) Lusitanians beat Parsi Hockey Association (6—0).

SEMI-FINAL.

(A) Hornets beat Hindu Gymkhana (4—0).

FIRE IN ALEXANDRA DOCK.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT RS. 80,000.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a jowlie shed erected on an open space of ground in the Alexandra Dock, Bombay. There were about four hundred casks of tallow, valued about Rs. 20,000, a number of cases of empty bottles of soda water, and stationery worth about Rs. 80,000 in the shed. The military in the Dock, soon set to work to put out the fire and information was also given to the Fire Brigade. The Fort, Wari Bunder and other fire engines quickly arrived on the scene and started operations under Mr. Greenop. The Salvage Corps under Mr. Scully and Deputy Inspector Mayne and Sub-Inspector Bhatkal also rendered assistance. The fire was extinguished in half an hour. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 80,000.

FACES CHANGED BY CHEWING.

It is the tendency of the modern face to become more chisel or wedge shaped, with a longer, narrower, and more prominent nose, said Professor Arthur Frith, in mail week, at the Royal Institution.

The prominences above the eye, though seen in 30 or 40 per cent. of moderns, were yet an ancient feature, and, surprising as it might seem, their disappearance and the tendency for the brow to become smooth and even in contour were the result of a difference in mastication.—The "Daily Mail."

Such an institution should set a good example, said Mr. Graham Campbell, fining Frederick Bennett, secretary of the United Service Club, Pall Mall, £200 with £10 10s. costs, at Bow-street in mail week for using more meat and sugar than the weekly allowance under the Public Meals Order. Mr. Travers Humphreys, in defence referred to the difficulty of exactly observing the order, and pointed out that in some weeks less than the allowance had been used.

£400 FINE FOR FOOD HOARDING.

M. P. PROSECUTED.

At Oxted (Surrey) in mail week summonses were heard against Mr. William MacCaw, M.P. for West Down, for infringement of the Food Hoarding Order. Summonses against Mrs. MacCaw were withdrawn, Mr. Wild. K.C., for the defence, handing in medical certificates stating that her state of health made it impossible for her to attend the court.

Counsel for the prosecution said the defendant lived at Rooksnest, Godstone. It was not suggested that a man in his position living in the country with bad railway facilities should shop daily. But he did say that the defendant was only entitled to buy food in reasonable quantities.

Local complaints were made as to the quantity of food delivered at Rooksnest, and on inspection of the premises the officers found 24½lb. of tapioca, 154½lb. of rice, 59lb. of oatmeal, 53½lb. of semolina, 100½lb. of biscuits, 53lb. of tea, 435lb. of flour, 102lb. of sugar, 34lb. of golden syrup, 21½lb. of honey.

He was not prepared to prove that the honey and semolina were acquired after the Order, but he put forward the case as a bad one. It was impossible to imagine a worse case than that of a representative of the people hoarding food. After the inspection Mr. MacCaw said there were fifteen persons in the house, but admitted three servants were on board wages.

THIRTY WEEKS' SUPPLY OF CEREALS.

When the inspectors were leaving Miss MacCaw said they made their own bread. but between December 24 and January 5 it would be proved that a local baker had supplied at Rooksnest 22 4lb. loaves, 24 2lb. loaves, and three 1lb. loaves.

Mr. Phillips, the local executive officer, had worked out that on the basis of voluntary rations and including flour there were 32 weeks' supply of cereals, 37 weeks' supply of tea, and 13 weeks' supply of sugar.

At Mr. MacCaw's town house at 103, Eaton Square, a visit was also made. There was there found 12lb. tea, 27lb. semolina, 106lb. rice, 32½lb. tapicca, 57½lb. oatmeal, 37½lb. flour, and 28½lb sugar.

Mr. Oliver submitted that a man who had more than one house should in times like these take food supplies from one home to another. The object of the prosecution was to prove that neither rank, position, nor wealth could stand between hoarders and punishment. He thereore pressed for heavy penalties.

James Hull, Inspector of the Ministry of Food, in evidence, stated that he saw defendant on January 5, and told him that it had been reported that large quanties of food had been delivered at Rooksnest, and that there was strong local feeling. Defendant, who offered no objection to an inspection, said he was not aware any feeling had been shown, and did not think there was any large amount of food at the house considering the size of the establishment.

Witness then detailed the articles he found, and said that on January 8 he visited 103, Eaton Square, defendant's town house. He described what was found there.

The Defendant, in the witness-box, said there was in his family himself, his wife, and two grown-up daughters, while he had a staff of 15 indoor servants at Rooksnest and in London. He had guests very frequently.

"REASONABLE" SUPPLIES FOR THE COUNTRY.

In September and October he had five extra people living at Rooksnest, where there were 30 bedrooms. For the purposes of this case he took all responsibility, though he never took any part in ordering food. In June last year he met Lord Devonport and attended a meeting of members of Parliament at the House of Commons on the subject of food shortage. At that meeting someone asked Lord Devonport if people living in the country were justified in keeping a reasonable supply, and Lord Devonport replied, "Yes, certainly."

"I then asked him," said the defendant, "what he meant by a reasonable supply," and he answered, "Such as was used in ordinary times." I asked my wife to have regard to Lord Devonport's statement. My wife has tried to keep within that.

None of the stores, in his view, exceeded the limit laid down by Lord Devonport in his statement in the House of Commons. He had reduced his usual stock of six months' food to two months' supply. He did not know how much flour there was in the house. Arrangements were being made for baking their own bread at Rooksnest, and the sugar was intended for next season's jam-making.

The defendant was convicted on seven summonses and fined £400, with 35 guineas costs.—"Daily Telegraph."

STAR CHAMBER ACT.

TWO SIND PAPERS DEPOSIT SECURITIES

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 10.

"The Trade Adventiser" of Shikarpur, which recently suspended publication owing to the proprietor's inability to deposit Rs. 500 security under the Press Act, will shortly resume publication as the required amount has been collected by subscriptions from some Shikarpuri merchants in Karachi.

The "Hindvasi" of Hyderabad has deposited Rs. 2,000 under the Press Act and the editor of the paper during the Conference week at Karachi managed to collect about Rs. 5,000.

A Rangoon message says:—

Altogether nineteen escaped prisoners from Kyaiklat Goal affair have been rounded up and three rifles, numerous cartridges and Rs. 2,809 of the Rs. 25,000 looted from the treasury have been recovered. Twenty prisoners still at large are expected to be caught in a day or so.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A WHOLLY LOVABLE FIGURE.

In commemoration of the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, the "Daily Mail" published on February 12 the following appreciation from the pen of Lord Charnwood:—

Abraham Lincoln was born 109 years ago to-day, and on Good Friday, 1865, a crazed assassin's bullet laid him low in the hour of long-deferred triumph, fresh from a Council at which in his quaintest manner he had lain down the policy of pardon to his enemies. From that day to this an increasing number of Englishmen have been led to think of him as one of the greatest of our race, and perhaps the only great politician in history whose figure is wholly lovable.

Our fathers at the time understood little, and most of us still understand little, of the cause of the great war which he waged; but we know of the burden which he bore in loneliness and often in derision. His tenacity of purpose and his infinite gentleness; his deepest melancholy and his unconquerable propensity to jest; the total unpretentiousness of his hearing and the matchless beauty and dignity of his words upon great occasions—these things have invested his memory with a mystery that endears. To Englishmen all this is enhanced by things which only the unwisest of his grateful fellow-countrymen are tempted to dissemble—the real lowliness of his origin, the hard poverty, the deficient schooling (not twelve months in all), the rugged imperfections on the surface to the last, the "strength made perfect in weakness."

* * *

The present war has made many of us look back again and again to his example. He preserved the almost despaired-of Union of America because he held the North together true to a comon purpose when everything tended to produce division of purpose, and he did this because he thought for himself and could, when he must, stand alone. This is enough to say of his statesmanship, though as a matter of fact history, with its unfolding of records, shows him as a great administrator known now to have been right in what seemed to contemporaries his blunders.

Let us but recall one characteristic utterance of his towards the end, when things looked blackest just before the dawn: *"We accepted this war; we did not begin it. We accepted it for an object, and when that object is accomplished the war will end, and I hope to God that it will never end until that object is accomplished."* These were the words of the tenderest-hearted man that ever wielded power. They are the words too of one whom those Americans over whom he prevailed in war remember with gratitude and love.

Abraham Lincoln in a manner stands for America. To an extent which in an older country it is hard to appreciate, the United States were founded as a nation upon the ideas of freedom and equality. When Lincoln was called to sustain as a ruler the threatened fabric of the Union, he had thought out in his lonely broodings, as hardly any political philosopher has done, just what, in practice, human equality and freedom implied (the history of his dealings, in public and in private, with the negro shows this); he had no illusions about it and no impatience, but he had a burning faith and an endurance which could stay to the end.

To-day it is more appropriate to recall that his patriotism, rooted in these principles, which he sealed with his death, was a patriotism which knew no local and no racial bounds. What he said of Washington's army may be said of himself. That which sustained him in his struggle was "the sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of his country, but I hope to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men."

THIRTEEN "WIVES."

SEVEN YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE FOR A NOTORIOUS BIGAMIST.

The amazing career of a man who was proved to have married thirteen women in the last 20 years was described during a double bigamy charge heard at Manchester Assizes in mail week says the "Daily News."

The prisoner, John Leslie Smith, pleaded guilty to unlawfully marrying two women, one of whom, Kathleen Pickles, accompanied him in the dock, and along with him was charged with stealing the furniture belonging to the other woman, Mabel Sarah Pollard.

The police stated that Smith had left some of his 13 "wives" entirely destitute, robbing them of their money and valuables. In most cases he became acquainted with them through matrimonial advertisements.

Mr. Justice Salter sentenced Smith to seven year's penal servitude, and Pickles to five months' imprisonment for complicity in the theft of Pollard's furniture.

WOMAN AND MAN'S CLOTHING.

"When I see the things men of to-day wear it fills me with horror and disgust," declared Miss Helena Normanton at a meeting of the Women's Freedom League in mail week. Miss Normanton is the lady who recently applied to the Inns of Court and received forms of admission. The kilt, she said, was much more decent than trousers, and if men want to look dignified they put on robes and beskirt themselves. The Elizabethan tight hose worn by men was nice and artistic because there was no disguise of the shape of the human leg, whereas trousers hid the beauty of the leg and represented the legs as cylinders. Miss Normanton also urged the wearing of brighter colours in clothes by both sexes as a means of raising the spirits of the nation.

HATRED AND LOVE.

STEELING THE HEART.

The Rt. Hon. G. W. E. Russell writes in the "Daily News and Leader":—

I lately saw the following sentence quoted from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: "Hatred steels the mind and sets the resolution as no other emotion can do." The enlightened conscience of huanity (to say nothing of Christianity) repudiates this sentiment as ethically unsound and historically untrue; and yet, erroneous as it is, it is worth pondering for the sake of a truth which it contains.

However little we may like to make the confession in the twentieth century of the Christian era, hatred is a very real power; and there is more of it at work in civilized society than we always recognize. It is, in truth, an abiding element of human nature, and is one of those instincts which we share with the lower animals. "The great cur showed his teeth; and the devilish instincts of his old wolf-ancestry looked out from his eyes, and yawned in his wide mouth and deep red gullet." Oliver Wendell Holmes was describing a dog's savagery; but he would have been the first to admit that an exactly similar spirit may be concealed—and not always concealed—in a human frame. We have lived so long, if not under the domination, still in the profession, of the Christian ethic, that people generally are ashamed to avow a glaringly anti-Christian feeling. Hence the poignancy of the bitter saying: "I forgive him as a Christian—which means that I don't forgive him at all." Under a decent, though hypocritical, veil of religious commonplace, men go on hating one another very much as they hated in patriarchal Palestine or Imperial Rome.

Hatred generally has a personal root. An injury or an insult received in youth may colour the feelings and actions of a whole lifetime. "Revenge is a dish which can be eaten cold"; and there are unhappy natures which know no enjoyment so keen as the satisfaction of a long-cherished grudge. There is an even deeper depravity which hates just in proportion to benefits received: which hates because it is enraged by a high example; which hates even more virulently because the object of its hatred is meek or weak or pitiable. "I have read of a woman who said that she never saw a cripple without longing to throw a stone at him. Do you comprehend what she meant? No? Well, I do." It was a woman who wrote the words.

STEELING THE HEART.

The less abhorrent sort of hatred (if one can discriminate where all is abominable) is the hatred which has no personal root, but is roused by inevincible dislike of a principle or a cause. To this type belong controversial hatreds, political hatreds, international hatreds. Jael is the supreme instance of this hatred in action, and it is only fair to assume that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had this kind of hatred in his mind when he wrote the sentence which I quoted above. But Hatred, which begins impersonally, has a dangerous habit of becoming personal as it warms to its work; and an emotion which started by merely wishing to check a wrong deed may develop before long into a strong desire to torture the wrong-doer. Whatever be the source from which it springs. Hatred is a powerful and an energetic principle. It is capable, as we all know, of enormous crimes, but it does not despise the pettiest methods by which it can injure its victim. "Hatred," said George Eliot, "is like fire—it makes even light rubbish deadly."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is perfectly right when he says that hatred "steels the mind and sets the resolution." If he had stopped there. I should not have questioned his theory. Again and again one has seen indolent, flabby, and irresolute natures stimulated to activity and "steeled" into hardness by the deep though perhaps unuttered desire to repay an insult or avenge an injury. It is in his superlative that Sir Arthur goes astray. When he affirms that Hatred "steels the mind and sets the resolution as no other emotion can do," his psychology is curiously at fault. There is another emotion quite as powerful as hatred to "steel the mind and set the resolution"—and the name of this other emotion is Love. It required some resolution and a "steeled" mind, for Father Damien to give himself in early manhood to the service of a leper-struck island, living amid, and dying of, the foul disease which he set out to tend. It was Love that steeled John Coleridge Patteson to encounter death at the hands of "savage men whom he loved, and for whose sake he gave up home and country, and friends dearer than his life." There was "steel" in the resolve which drew Henry Martyn from the highest honour of Cambridge to preach and die in the fever-stricken solitude of Tokat; and "steel" in an earlier and even more memorable decision, when Francis Xavier consecrated

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

TOWN CRIER'S MILK.

MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, OF LLANRWST.

William Williams, the Llanrwst town crier, famous for his elegant English, appeared before the local Bench in mail week in answer to a charge of selling new milk deficient in cream to the extent of 40.3 per cent.

After evidence had been given, Williams, addressing the court, said he was a town crier and billposter-in-chief, and incidentally a local auxiliary postman; while his wife assisted him to weather the exigencies of the times by presiding over a small store where she sold, among other ingredients that sustained the human frame, two quarts of milk per diem. He utterly denied having tampered with the milk, and declared it was sold in the same condition as it was "subscribed" by the cow.

In reply to the inspector Williams admitted his knowledge of milk was "not scientifical, but merely practical." As a beverage he esteemed the fluid, but as a trap to net the innocent it was to be shunned, and in the future he would eliminate it from his establishment as a business proposal.

The Chairman: The case is dismissed on payment of costs.

Williams: Justice is not dead: justice still rules supreme. (To his wife): Come, Harriet, we leave this court unblemished, pure and simple, and untarnished.—The "Daily Mail."

CHLOROFORMED AND SHORN.

Mrs. Charles Nunn, of West-street, Colchester, describes an experience which she had in mail week, says the "Daily Mail," when a stranger knocked at her door and placed a chloroformed handkerchief over her face. She says she remembers nothing more till she found herself sitting in a chair with all her hair cut off.

At the same time her next-door neighbour had 15s. 6d. stolen from her house, perhaps by the same man. The police are making inquiry into the affair.

rank, learning, eloquence, wit, fascinating manners, and a mirthful heart, to the task of evangelizing India.

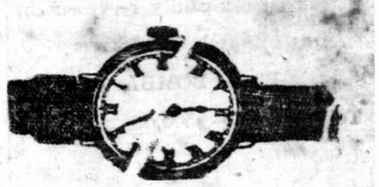
THE POWER OF LOVE.

But it is not only in the missionary field, or in any other form of ecclesiastical activity, that the steeling effect of Love on the human will is mainfested. John Howard devoted the comforts and advantages which pertain to a position in the opulent middle class, to the purely philanthropic work of Prison Reform; and Lord Shaftesbury used the richer boons of rank and eloquence and political opportunity for the deliverance of tortured lunatics and climbing boys and factory-slaves. If ever I knew a man whose resolution was "steeled," it was this honoured friend of my early manhood, and the steeling power was simply Love. A humbler illustration of the same spirit may be supplied by the instance of one whom worldly people ridiculed, and who "for fifty years seized every chance of doing kindness to a man who had tormented him at school;" and this though a boy's nature is "wax to receive, and marble to retain." The name of E. C. Hawtrey is little remembered now, even by Eton men, but this tribute to the power of love ought not to be withheld.

I am only too painfully aware that we live just now in conditions in which love must take the aspect of severity; in which the mind must be "steeled," and the resolution "set," for a solemn work of international justice. But Hatred will not help us; for Hatred is fundamentally at variance with that Moral Law which we daily and hourly invoke as the sanction of our enterprise. Hatred is natural enough, and at least as old as the Fall of Man; but its doom was pronounced by a Teacher, Who said to His disciples: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." Twelve men heard and heeded that new commandment, and they changed the face of the world. Are we to abjure the doctrine which wrought this change, and give heed to the blind guides who would lure us straight back to barbarism?

What though they come with scroll and pen,
And grave as a shaven clerk,
By this sign shall ye know them,
That they ruin and make dark;
By thought a crawling ruin,
By life a leaping mire,
By a broken heart in the breast of the world,
And the end of the world's desire;
By God and man dishonoured,
By death and life made vain,
Know ye the old Barbarian,
The Barbarian come again.

(G. K. Chesterton.)



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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, 11th April, 1918.

INDIA'S NEED.

The agonies inflicted by the world war have left an indelible stamp of poignant memories on the civilized world, and yet few, perhaps, will begrudge its chastening and stimulating influence in many directions. Not only have new ideas germinated in the most barren soil and new forces swept over most unlikely regions, but new methods of work and organisation have indomitably trodden under foot antiquated notions in industry and finance. The irresistible demand for munitions and the need for economising labour in all industries have broken the conservatism of the English labourer and capitalist and have induced him to adopt what are popularly known as American methods of production. Nor has this overhauling and re-adjustment of industrial methods been confined to the nations who are actively combatant. For while the fighting nations had to concentrate their energies upon munitions and war material, it was left to those who were out of the din of the conflict to strain every nerve to meet the world's ordinary demand for manufactured products. These methods and organisation evolved under the stress of war bid fair according to well-informed opinion to revolutionize all industry and will be of immense value in the years of strenuous reconstruction which must follow the war.

When developments so vast are in progress elsewhere every Indian, every lover of the British Empire, might well turn his eyes on this great country anxious that it should have its whirl on the wheel of industrial progress. The development of industries has been India's bitter and insistent need for over half a century. It is undeniable that the economic policy pursued by British administration in its early days constituted a deliberate attempt to destroy some of the most important indigenous industries and effectually dethroned this country from her proud position of the manufacturer of fabrics known the world over. It is equally undeniable that the fiscal policy consistently followed in later days and a variety of other governmental measures have as effectually contributed to reducing the country practically to a vast agricultural tract growing raw products for the powerful factories of Europe and have prevented her from inaugurating machine work industries on modern lines. While the State in every country was adopting Protection to stimulate the new and growing industries —while Japan with state-aid at every step and in every conceivable direction laid the foundation and built the fabric of its industrial greatness to completion—we in India had superimposed upon us a fiscal policy maintained in the interests of the English manufacturer. The educated Indians' cry for an economic policy primarily based on the country's needs and not on exploded theories, which once served England well, was as a cry in the wilderness. And if a stray industry, like the cotton industry, took deep root in the soil, it was in spite of persistent discouragement on the part of the State. The result of so ruinous a policy could only be the steady and growing impoverishment of the mass of the population. An infinitesimal section, mainly in the towns, has undoubtedly prospered owing to increased trade and the demand for labour caused by the few industries. But India is essentially a country of villages and no careful observer wandering on the country's side can fail to be struck with the ever-growing pressure on land, the increasing poverty of the soil, and the wretched condition of the peasant. Threatening as was the Indian economic situation when the war broke out, large hopes were raised by the splendid opportunities for industrial development afforded by it. Foreign competition would be at a minimum, old economic doctrines were in the melting pot and above all the statesmen of the Empire had keenly realised how important it was for its efficient defence that each of its units should be industrially self-contained. A more hope-giving star could not have lighted up the horizon, and yet our bureaucratic sluggards showed no signs of a move. In a country where the Government jealously keeps to itself the power of all initiative, it was left to a popular representative in the Imperial Council to knock at the door of the Government and ask for a committee forthwith to report on measures to deal with the acute industrial situation. The people asked for bread and they were granted instead—not a stone—but something very like chaff. It is true the authorities pompously announced the appointment of a Commission; but the most crying grievance, the country's ruinous fiscal policy, was excluded from the terms of reference. What hope could there be for the industrial future of a nation whose tariffs and duties are imposed at the dictation of a group of foreign and rival traders thousands of miles away? And what could be the achievement of a Commission from whose scope such fundamentals are excluded? The Commission has wasted two years in its wanderings and the report has yet to come. One might well enquire why these bureaucrats—so energetic in a policy of vigorous railway construction for half-a-century—showed such woeful neglect of the industrial possibilities of the country as not to have held an inquiry of this character long ere this. It has been a tale of almost criminal neglect, of unheard-of opportunities. The figures of Japanese imports into this country make bitter reading for the lover of India. The bureaucrats' failure to do their duty by India has been Japan's golden opportunity. She has, by dint of abundant State patronage in the shape of bounties and guarantees, reared up since the war a number of new industries and this country has been literally flooded with its manufactured products—the while our Government of boasted efficiency is waiting in unruffled complacency for the Commission's report.

Japan and Germany built their industrial supremacy unaided in the space of half-a-century and have taken rank as the foremost manufacturing nations in spite of their having to obtain raw material from abroad. The association of England, industriously so great, with India for over a century has but helped her to trip and fall, for her old indigenous industries are gone, and agriculture has become not only her main but her sole stay. And despite the fulsome praises recently showered on the activities of the Agricultural Department, it may safely be asserted that, having regard to the vastness of the task involved, little in the way of agricultural improvement has been achieved by the Government. While the country has gone forward in many directions the system has unmistakably "contributed towards accentuating the economic backwardness of the country." The failure of the bureaucrat is writ large on every page of the recent history of this country, but there has been no more disastrous episode than their indifference to the economic sufferings of the very masses whose welfare they have ever been so fond of claiming as their especial care. There is no more pressing problem of the day than the economic amelioration of the masses, for to the hundreds of millions in the villages it means slow starvation, disease and premature death, and to the race at large physical degeneracy and certain extinction. And if to-day the British official finds the villager quicker to grumble at his measures, more restive at official control and readier to lend a willing ear to unfounded rumours about Government than a generation ago, he may take it for certain that it is neither the travesty of an education that is being imparted to him nor his contact with his educated brother that has accomplished the change. What has been indubitably at work in the simple villager's mind is the painful and growing consciousness that the bureaucracy has grievously failed in its attempt to stand between him and poverty, suffering, disease and their inevitable consequence, a premature death.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Hukmichand's Dealings.

We published yesterday a statement by the solicitors of Rai Bahadur Hukmichand Sarupchand, regarding the dealings of that gentleman in wheat, linseed and sovereigns. We may say at once that our enquiries show that the report that it was the operations of the Rai Bahadur which sent up the price of silver was unfounded and we regret that it found publicity, if only as a rumour, in our columns. As to cotton, it is a fact that he is a leading Bull. As regards wheat, linseed, and sovereigns, however, it appears from the letter of the solicitors themselves that Rai Bahadur Hukmichand Sarupchand has in fact engaged in heavy operations, which have the appearance of being of a speculative character, and have had the effect of forcing up prices. These operations have placed several firms in a very serious and difficult position, and created a crisis in the market. The Rao Bahadur's solicitors inform us that their client has been a heavy loser in his transactions in linseed and wheat, and that his present purchases are purely covering contracts; and further, that his business in sovereigns represents *bona-fide* contracts for purchase in the ordinary course of business. In regard to the former, we can only say that it is to be regretted, from the point of view of the public, that Mr. Hukmichand's extensive transactions should be of a character which necessitate a grave disturbance of the market for the covering of his losses, resulting in the enhancement of prices. As to the latter, we are unable to understand why he should require to make large purchases of sovereigns in the ordinary course of business. That is all we have to say at present, but we shall willingly give publicity to any further explanations.

India and the War.

The English press comments on the exchange of telegrams between the Premier and the Viceroy regarding the redoubling of India's war efforts, to judge from what Reuter has cabled out to this country, strike the right note. The "Pall Mall Gazette," for instance, appositely points out that there can be no doubt of the response of the Indian people to the Premier's "trumpet-call", once the Government themselves obey it. "The manner in which India has associated herself with the war," the journal adds,—emphasising at the same time the limited opportunities given to her,—"leaves no room for doubt regarding her readiness to take full share in the Empire's efforts." That is also exactly the Indian point of view. The Indian people are as anxious to take their full part in the war for freedom as the people of any other part of the Empire. If their contribution has not been commensurate with their capacity, the fault has been not theirs, but of the Government who have not yet learnt to outgrow their distrust of the people.

What are the Government doing?

On the other hand, they realize, perhaps even more than those people who govern themselves, that the cause of the war is as much their own as that of the people of any Allied country and that whatever the actual menace to their country, "the real defence of India's soil," as the "Manchester Guardian" puts it, "is being conducted in Europe." The Government, however, have remained singularly out of touch with these feelings of the people. Hence as the "Manchester Guardian" says: "India has done much, but far less than her manpower and material resources are capable of." Even now when the need for drawing on the illimitable reserves of India's millions is greater than it ever was, what are the Government doing? There is no sign yet of any intention to ask for real co-operation from the people in the task of formulating concrete proposals for immediate adoption. What a contrast this to the attitude of the Government of a self-governing country like Australia, for example, where the Governor-General is convening a conference for the 12th instant, including representatives of labour to consider the Imperial Government's appeal for additional reinforcements and to endeavour to formulate a common policy in which all may co-operate in the supreme effort to provide adequate reinforcements for the Australian forces!

Governor-in-Council for U. P.

At yesterday's meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council, the non-official members carried unanimously a resolution asking for the appointment of a Governor-in-Council for the province. The officials did not vote, the Government apparently having thought fit to keep an open mind on the subject. Some piquancy is lent to this attitude of the local Government by the fact that it is now presided over by one whose oft-repeated professions of sympathy for the aspirations of the province were curiously demonstrated by the manner in which he, together with two of his reactionary colleagues, helped to thwart Lord Hardinge's attempt to give the U. P. a Governor-in-Council. Sir Harcourt Butler has evidently lived and learned. As to the resolution itself it has now only an academic interest as expressing the feelings of the people of the province on the question. For no scheme of post-war reform will be acceptable to the country which does not meet this demand of the province which Sir Harcourt now claims as "the first province in India."

Study of Economics.

We welcome the first number of "The Journal of the Indian Economic Society" of Bombay for many reasons, not the least of which being that it constitutes a fresh reminder of the many things which "progressive" Bombay has still to do or has just begun doing. We are all proud of the wealth and industry of Bombay. But, after all is said and done, Bombay can only boast either of business men who are business men first and business men last or of wealthy men, not a few of whom munificently endow charitable and philanthropic activities. Bombay can be justly proud of the few, who have consciously devoted themselves to industrial enterprise, because they have regarded it as an essential factor in the national progress of the country or who have consistently placed this view of industrial enterprise before the public. It is the inevitable outcome of this state of things that while we have many capitalists, we have very few real students of economics and fewer students of sociology. For the same reason, it is not surprising that our University has only just thought fit to institute a Chair in Economics and Sociology. This apathy and this indifference were amazing enough until recently; they would be disastrous after the war when momentous problems of reconstruction will confront this country as well as others after the war. The country must be prepared for the solution of these problems so far as they relate to her future industrial and economic development and in this task of preparation Bombay must take a leading part if it is to justify its reputation as the first city in the country.

The New Journal.

The Indian Economic Society was started two years ago with the laudable object of assisting in the accomplishment of this task and the "Journal of the Indian Economic Society"—we wish a shorter title had been selected—is now brought into being to further this object. The Journal will, according to its conductors, "strive to stimulate and focus the energies and thoughts of all those persons who are interested in the promotion of the economic development of the Indian people" and "to discuss, from time to time, problems concerning the economic development of the country and to assist in the formation and dissemination of correct views on all economic questions." In the light of this exposition, the first number of the Journal can be said to contain more promise than achievement. Prof. Kale's discussion of the Indian Budget, which is given the place of honour, is clear but not in any way remarkable. The articles on "The Village in the Melting Pot" and "The Organisation of Research in India" by Dr. Gilbert Slater and Mr. N. M. Mazumdar respectively, are very useful contributions on subjects that deserve urgent and very earnest consideration. In his article on "Capital and the Rate of Interest after the War," Prof. Antia has intelligently and intelligibly summarised the views of English authorities on this fascinating question. The "Review-Article" on "Mr. Russell and the Reconstruction of Society" is neither a good review nor a coherent article. The reader will, however, find the "Views and Memoranda" and "Facts and Statistics" useful. For the rest, the Journal bids fair to be, in time, a very valuable addition to the scanty Indian periodical literature on economics.

The Bassein Liquor Strike.

The most satisfactory solution of the drink problem implies a radical change in the policy of the State towards the liquor traffic and in the attitude of mind of the individuals who are addicted to, or connive at, the drink habit. The Catholic population of Bassein, according to an account from a correspondent which we published yesterday, have resolved to denounce and renounce all spirituous drinks as a result of the very high prices of country liquors following on the re-introduction of the auction system. The step having been taken apparently as a protest against the increased cost of liquor, rather than from a conviction as to the evil of drink, the disappearance of the liquor shops from Bassein is a matter of some doubt. It may be hoped, however, that even a temporary abstinence may induce a process leading to such a welcome "conversion".

LATEST CABLES

ENEMY SHELLING AROUND ARMENTIERES.

FIERCE STRUGGLE BETWEEN LEPLANIN FLEURBAIX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 1.30 a.m., April 11.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing this evening says: The enemy has been shelling us around and south of Armentieres several days and employing Gas shells very largely. Following a similar outburst this morning the Germans at eight o'clock were seen advancing under cover of dense mist which limited the visibility to a few hundred yards. Our patrols and sentries immediately opened fire and the fire-steps of our trenches were manned with the utmost promptitude.

The bombardment had extended from La Bassee to Fleurbaix taking in part of the line held by the Portuguese. The extent of infantry attack is not yet certain and communications with the front line are being interrupted by gun fire.

Our airmen for several days have reported abnormal activity by the enemy behind the lines on this front. Bodies of enemy troops have been seen marching and also much mechanical transport and wagon trains have been spotted.

The Germans in their shirtsleeves were seen carrying ammunition to communication trenches, consequently our gunners maintained incessant fire on all roads and railways.

The news of fighting is at present fragmentary but fighting is still in progress. Between Givenchy and La Bassee road on the southern flank of attack the enemy has apparently occupied some of our forward positions principally east of the village of Leplanin, but on our left flank north of Givenchy it is reported that the line is holding well. Fierce hand-to-hand struggle is progressing between Leplanin and Fleurbaix.

The Portuguese front is being heavily attacked.

East of the Hamlet of Petition the enemy apparently gained a footing. The weather has cleared and our airmen are participating. The Germans are heavily shelling towns, villages in the rear of the fighting especially Bethune and Estaires. The Germans are not having all their own way. At one point we arrested the assailants and took eighty prisoners. The country hereabouts is unfavourable to an offence, our defences forming pretty deep network.

NEW ERA IN JERUSALEM.

REVIVING PROSPERITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

JERUSALEM, April 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

Although our occupation only dates four months back the very atmosphere seems changed the misery, sickness and fear have vanished and towns and villages everywhere show evidence of reviving industry and prosperity. What has contributed more than anything else to immediate relief has been the employment of thousands of natives to repair roads. These are lined for miles with busy labourers, Christian, Moslem and Jews—men, women and children building piles of tital. Everybody realises that a new era has dawned. The Bedouins can graze flocks and husbandmen till soil in peace and security. Roads are being built in every direction and the railway to Egypt will ensure the easy disposal of surplus yield and secure imports from abroad.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN TROOPS REFUSING TO ADVANCE.

FRENCH WITHDRAWAL IN FRONT OF COUCY FOREST.

FALLING BACK ALONG AILETTE.

BOMBARDMENTS ON LEFT OF OISE.

On Tuesday morning the enemy artillery developed great activity from the La Bassee Canal to the south of Armentieres. The Germans continued violent bombardment of the British front and our gunners replied with equal violence.

The French withdrew in front of the Coucy region and fell back on previously organised positions along Ailette in order to reduce the salient between the Oise and Ailette and the French main body took up the new positions.

A later telegram states there was great reciprocal artillery fire on the front north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon. Enemy troops, which the French incessantly bombarded lost heavily during this operation.

Advices from Egypt report that the Arabs have routed the Turks in Southern Hedjaz, and captured small bodies of them. They also destroyed a portion of the railway and occupied the town of Kerak.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says the Germans continue the violent bombardment of the British front to which our gunners are replying with equal violence. It is believed that an attack has been organised to follow this tremendous shelling. However, there is no reason to assume that the Germans have given up the big gamble to force a decision, but the rainy weather must be adding greatly to their difficulties.

I understand that the enemy High Command has issued orders that battalion and regimental commanders must keep close up with their units to encourage them. Prisoners say this is owing to trouble in several divisions leading in some cases to men refusing to advance. I give this story for what it is worth, but it does not seem improbable that the troops from the Russian front are thinking pretty hard just now.

FRENCH FALLING ON PREVIOUSLY ORGANISED POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 10.

Reuter's correspondent with the French Headquarters in a message, dated 8th, explaining the withdrawal in front of the Coucy forest, says since the beginning of the battle we have held in the Coucy region a species of salient bounded by a line between the Oise and the old front north of Deuillet which was exposed to fire from three directions. We are falling back on the prepared positions along Ailette. Apparently the truth regarding huge enemy losses has leaked out in Germany in spite of precautions. I can confirm the report that soldiers are forbidden to write to their families. If all were going well with them why suppress soldiers' letters.

Since March 23rd, the publication of communiqués in the German army has been forbidden and men naturally ask why.

REASON FOR THE WITHDRAWAL.

SOMME FRONT AS ENEMY OBJECTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 10.

A semi-official statement says a renewal of the attack on a vast front must be expected. Yesterday on the Oise and Ailette we withdrew in order to reduce the salient and after fulfilling the mission of holding the enemy while the French main body took up the new positions.

The Germans are attempting to represent this simple operation as a great German attack, perhaps hoping to attract some of our reserves here and so ease the Somme front which is still their main objective. The enemy is employing French prisoners three kilometres behind the firing line.

ENEMY ATTACKS IN LABASSEE ARMENTIERES SECTOR

OUR POSITIONS HELD ON GIVENCHY AND FLEURBAIX FLANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 7-55 p.m. April 10.

A British communique says: This morning after an intense bombardment from La Bassee canal to the neighbourhood of Armentieres, strong hostile forces attacked the British and Portuguese holding this sector. A thick mist made observation impossible. The enemy forced his way into positions near Neuve Chapelle, Fauquissart and La Cordonnerie farm. After heavy fighting all day, the enemy forced back the Portuguese in the centre and the British on the flanks on the line of the Lys river between Estaires and Bec St. Maur. We hold our positions on both flanks about Givenchy and Fleurbaix where the enemy was repulsed in heavy fighting.

The enemy captured Richebourg, Straast and Laventie. Severe fighting continues on the whole of this front.

We secured prisoners southward of Arras in minor engagements.

As regards aviation, owing to mist and rain few flights were possible yesterday.

ARTILLERY FIRE BETWEEN MONTDIDIER AND NOYON.

ENEMY LOSES HEAVILY IN BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 9, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 10.

A French communiqué says there was a great reciprocal artillery fire at numerous points on the front north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon. There were intermittent bombardments on the left of the Oise.

Our advanced elements in accordance with the orders withdrew to the previously organised positions south-west of the lower forest of Coucy and south of Coucy-le-Chateau. The enemy troops, which we incessantly bombarded, lost heavily during this operation.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY N. OF MONTDIDIER.

ENEMY REPULSED W. OF NOYON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 7-55 p.m. April 10.

Last night's French communique says:—North of Montdidier the enemy artillery, violently countered by ours, bombarded several points in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre. Our artillery prevented the German attack debouching. We repulsed an attempt west of Noyon in the sector of Biermont. There was intermittent artillery duel on the left back of the Oise. Our batteries caught and dispersed an enemy concentration in the region of Coucyle-Chateau.

DESTROYER SUNK.

COLLISION IN FOGGY WEATHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., April 10.

The Admiralty states that a destroyer was sunk on April 4th as result of collision in foggy weather. All hands are missing.

JAPAN'S CONFIDENCE IN ALLIES' TRIUMPH.

EXCHANGE OF ROYAL MESSAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., April 10.

The Press Bureau states that the Emperor of Japan has sent a message to the King complimenting him on the bravery and steadfastness of the British on the Western front and expressing confidence in the Allies' final triumph.

The King has replied expressing cordial thanks and sharing the Emperor's confidence in the triumph of our cause.

ARAB SUCCESSES IN SOUTHERN HEDJAZ.

A PORTION OF RAILWAY DESTROYED.

TOWN OF KERAK OCCUPIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 10.

The Press Bureau states that advices from Egypt report that the Arabs have had several successful engagements defeating or capturing small bodies of Turks in Southern Hedjaz, also destroying a portion of the railway near Bowat and derailing a train near Sirjedid. Moreover the Arabs occupied Kerak on Sunday.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO INDIA.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" ON UTILISING RESERVES OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 10.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says Mr. Lloyd George asks the Government and the people of India to redouble their efforts. If the former obeys the behest there is no doubt of the response of the latter. The manner in which India has associated herself with the war having regard to the opportunities given her, leaves no room for doubt regarding her readiness to take her full share in the Empire's effort. The reserves of India could not be turned to better use than the frustration of the enemy's designs in the East and averting from her hundreds of millions the fate that would not be distinguishable from the most ruthless slavery.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

HER GREAT PART IN ACHIEVING VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. April 10.

The "Manchester Guardian" says; The exchange of telegrams between the Premier and the Viceroy signifies that henceforth India will play a greater part than ever in achieving victory which is as vitally necessary to her as it is to Europe and America. The German march through the Ukraine, the German clutch at the Caucasus and the treaty with Russia bring the menace near to India's borders, even if it were not just as much implied in the terrible struggle now progressing in France. When the Viceroy speaks of Indians by renewed effort and sacrifice safeguarding the soil of their Motherland, he has not in mind simply the defensive which awaits and repels an attack on India's frontiers. The real defence of India's soil is being conducted in Europe. Palestine and Mesopotamia and in these last two regions India's weight can and must prove decisive. India has done much, but far less than her manpower and material resources are capable of.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 10.

The "Leader" says: "We do hope, therefore, with full confidence in victory and realizing the gravity of the situation, India, in its own interests, which are intimately bound up with those of the Empire, will do its utmost to offer a determined and united front to the enemy so that his nefarious designs of spreading disorder and oppression in Asia may be effectually foiled.

The "Pioneer" writes: "There is no doubt as to the impression which has been created in India by the Prime Minister's message. It is felt by every loyal and thoughtful man that the time has arrived for concentrating all energies and machinery of the Government on the war. The present is not the time for expediting efforts on schemes of constitutional reform or on administrative projects, whose fruition depends on victory being achieved and we are convinced that this supreme consideration is fully realised except by those to whom immediate political agitation is of more account than the preservation of elementary liberty of mankind."

BERLIN RELIEFSHIP SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, April 9.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. April 10.

The Berlin reliefship Smudenaeger has been sunk in the so-called safe channel of the North Sea. It is reported to have been mined. Twelve were drowned.

FRENCH PREMIER EXPOSES CZERNIN'S "LIE."

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR ON JUSTICE OF FRENCH CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 10.

M. Clemenceau has issued a Note regarding Czernin's "lie" in which he states that the Austrian Emperor in a letter in March, 1917, admitted the justice of the French claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

The newspapers regard the admission as most important.

REOPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

MR. DILLON'S OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. April 10.

Intense interest is displayed in the reopening of Parliament to-day when Mr. Lloyd-George will make a statement regarding the military position and will introduce the Military Service Bill. Mr. Dillon and his followers have arrived in London and are described as being furious at the Government's decision to apply conscription to Ireland in principle. It is expected that some pacifists will support them, but Labourites, it is understood, wholeheartedly support the Government.

The "Daily News" understands that the Bill will contain a suspensory clause for applying conscription to Ireland subsequently by an Order in Council and it declares that rumours of Mr. Duke's resignation have been received. It understands that the Premier will forecast the introduction of the Home Rule measure very shortly.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the Irish Convention report consists of a narrative of proceedings and contains no recommendations, but it is understood that it arrived at a substantial measure of agreement.

A BASIS FOR PROPOSALS REGARDING IRELAND.

CONSCRIPTION NOT CONDITIONAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 10.

"The Times" states that the Government has found in the deliberations of the Irish Convention a basis for the proposals as regards the Government of Ireland, but their scheme of conscription for Ireland is not conditional upon the acceptance of these proposals by Parliament. Conscription will be insisted upon whatever the fate of the proposals.

NEW HOME RULE BILL.

ITS SCOPE OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 10.

The "Daily Express" states that the new Home Rule Bill will include an Irish parliament in Dublin with an executive responsible thereto, military service, safeguards for Protestant minorities, no control over the navy or the army or foreign policy and new customs arrangement.

EXEMPTIONS ON OCCUPATIONAL GROUNDS

WITHDRAWAL ON APRIL 24TH NOTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., April 10.

The Press Bureau states that the Minister of National Service notifies the withdrawal on 24th April of the exemptions from military service held on occupational grounds by men of various ages in a large number of occupations who are medically graded (1) or (2).

GERMAN LANDING IN FINLAND.

RUSSIAN PROTEST AND GERMAN DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 10.

In response to the Russian protest against the Germans landing in Finland, Germany has demanded that the Russian Baltic fleet shall leave the Finnish waters by the 12th April. The Council of Commissaries has ordered the fleet to comply.

GERMANY DEMANDS DISARMAMENT OF RUSSIAN FLEET.

ALSO CONCLUSION OF RUSSO-UKRANIAN PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., April 10.

Germany has telegraphed to the Commissary of Foreign Affairs demanding the immediate disarmament of the Russian Fleet and the conclusion of a Russo-Ukrainian peace. The Germans at Hangoe have demanded cessation of the destruction of Russian warships, harbours and forts, also that bolts and sights of guns on ships and land batteries be removed before the 11th April. The crews of Russian ships must return to Russia except small nucleus crews.

INDIAN W R MEMORIAL.

COLLECTION OF TROPHIES.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 10.

The Government of India have decided to establish an Indian War Memorial in Delhi, to collect trophies illustrative of the part taken by India in, the defence of the Empire. It will be on the lines similar to those of the Imperial War Memorial in England, except that it will concern itself only with those fields where troops from India have been employed, with forms of economic and other assistance afforded by the Indian Empire. Persons possessed of trophies, records, books, pictures, photographs, posters, also information about material, in money or kind contributed from India for the war which are suitable for exhibition in the Indian War Memorial are invited to present, lend or sell them to the Secretary, Indian War Memorial Committee, Education Department, Gorton Castle, Simla.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND

RETURNS FROMM ESOPOTAMIAN TOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 10.

Sir Thomas Holland, President, Munitions Board, and General Sir E. A. Altham, Quarter Master General, India, have recently returned from a prolonged tour in Mesopotamia. The object of the tour was to enquire into the sufficiency of supplies and equipment which are being sent from India and into the general working of arrangements. During their tour Sir Thomas Holland and General Altham visited all important centres and inspected in detail extensive workshops and other establishments which have been brought into existence for the purposes of the campaign. The result proved to be eminently satisfactory. The troops are reported to be well equipped, well fed and well clothed and the industrial establishments referred to are in a high state of efficiency and are provided with wonderful equipment.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

SHERIFF'S MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April 9.

A public meeting in connection with the War Loan convened by the Sheriff was held this evening, Lord Pentland presiding. Sir William Meyer made a few observations, in the course of which he said that though it would be unfair to compare Madras with Calcutta or Bombay, the last year's subscription to the War Loan by Madras was disappointing. He exhorted them to do better than last year and make the new loan a great success as far as Madras was concerned.

Sir John Wallis moved the following resolution:—That we the citizens of Madras in public meeting assembled do welcome the opportunity which the second Indian War Loan will afford by demonstrating India's desire to take its full share of the obligations and responsibilities thrown on the Empire by the struggle in which it is involved and we pledge ourselves to support the loan to the utmost of our ability.

The resolution was seconded by Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar, and supported by Sir Bernard Hunter, Rajah of Bobbili, the Hon. Mr. T. Rangachari, Mr. R. J. B. Robertson and Khan Bahadur Kudus Badsha Sahaib. The resolution was carried. A committee was then formed with Sir Bernard Hunter as chairman.

His Excellency in concluding the proceedings felt certain that the Presidency would respond to the appeal if it was fully, carefully and properly put before them.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT EXODUS.

TANJORE PROTESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TANJORE, April 8.

At a public meeting held at Tanjore Mr. V. B. Madhava Rao presiding resolutions were passed protesting against the exodus of the Madras Government, expressing sympathy with the passive resistance movement started in Kaira under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi and for forwarding a cablegram to the Premier to permit Mr. Tilak's deputation to proceed to England.

THE KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

In response to an appeal from H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has contributed a donation of £1,000, (One Thousand Pounds) to the King George's Fund for Sailors.

THE RENT ACT.

The Act to restrict the increase of rent in the Bombay Presidency which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council on the 25th March received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 9th instant.

LONDON LETTER.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

SUGGESTED TAXATION OF LUXURIES.

GOVERNMENT AND BANKING AMALGAMATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mr. Bonar Law, our Chancellor of the Exchequer, was ever an honest man. His patent sincerity, especially in the House of Commons and on the platform, has been the secret of the subtle influence he exerts over his contemporaries despite a latent desire on the part of the latter to rush into destructive criticism. The truth of the matter is that the Chancellor is one of the few public men who does not conceal the fact that all pre-conceived ideas of national and international finance have been completely upset by the present war. In August, 1914, those able, but limited authorities, the London bankers, or the majority of them, prophesied that the war would not last more than six months as the financial resources of the belligerent countries would become exhausted. Running within the narrow limits of money, as these bankers' minds ran, the conclusion was logical. Perhaps their consciences pricked them. They knew better than the public that while they had shown, but a mean spirit to the majority of their own countrymen struggling with the difficulties of trade and industry, they had supported the restless enterprise of the pushing Teuton with lavish hand by means of bills through the Deutsche Bank, which for years had been raising its colossal premises in the heart of Lombard Street. To what extent we were landed with Hun paper at the outbreak of war is not publicly known and is likely to be kept a secret for many a long day. The expression "gold currency" so recklessly used by the public has, as I more than once pointed out in the "Bombay Chronicle" before the war, long been a misleading one in connection with our financial system. When war broke out Mr. Lloyd George saved the situation by handing over for the use of the bankers a great issue of Treasury notes, which practically caused the complete disappearance of the sovereign as a commodity in every day commerce. But even before the war, thanks to the great growth of the Bankers' Clearing House, most of our internal financial arrangements were carried on by cheque and a huge system of book-keeping.

New Taxation Proposals.

Now, thanks to the juggling between the Treasury and the Bank of England, the Bank of England and the Joint Stock Banks, the last named and the public,—especially in connection with credits for War Loans,—nearly one hundred per cent. of the business is a mere matter of book-keeping and even Treasury notes play a subordinate part. But this is a deep and complex subject requiring more space than I have at my disposal. My object is to show how completely pre-conceived ideas are upset, how the whole question of national finance is in a state of flux, how ridiculous it is to recklessly criticise politicians, and how at last correct thinking must take the place of what has hitherto perverted men's minds and money fall back to its proper subsidiary place as an element in the calculations on the wealth of a nation.

For the moment we are far more concerned in this country on the methods that will be adopted to pay for the war. Heavier income tax is advocated by some of the ablest thinkers. But already we are heavily handicapped in this direction; or, I should say, certain classes are heavily handicapped. The income tax is unevenly divided in practice, if not in theory, and is especially severe on the best educated and hardest working of salaried gentry. It is not convenient to go into the reasons for this, but it is important to note that the causes are complex and delicate and it would certainly be highly inconvenient, if not impossible to adequately deal with them at the present juncture. The difficulty of war loans is that the majority of the subscriptions come from the wealthy and the banks, the latter of whom have been previously supported by the Treasury. The burden of paying the interest must fall on the tax-payer of the future.

Taxation of Luxuries.

There is one method and a logical method by which much of the financial burden of the war can be met. The cry on all sides from thinking people is the scandal of the great sale of luxuries. The well-to-do are by no means the chief offenders in this respect. The tendency among the upper classes and opulent bourgeois, from his Majesty the King downward, has been to severe economy; the Royal household especially having set an example in that respect. Purchases of ornaments, expensive hats and clothes of all kinds, foods and other luxuries are carried on to a scandalous extent by the working classes; especially by that great body of women and girls who are handling their own money for the first time. This extravagance is not quite so great as it was during the first two years of the war when the headgear that used to crown the homely faces of ladies from the working districts were on a scale that would have caused the risible nerves of Cruickshank, Dickens or Thackeray to uncontrolled emotion. Therefore the Government have already lost an

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

opportunity of taxing these spendthrifts. Why not a stamp duty on all retail purchases over a certain amount, excepting they be of necessities, heavier postage charges which will handicap the circularising trades in luxuries, and a heavier entertainment tax?

Latest Banking Amalgamation.

Further great banking amalgamations are taking place in England; indeed the craze is spreading to Ireland for the London City, and Midland Bank is absorbing the Bank of Belfast. The lack of sympathy that the joint stock banks have shown to English trade in the past, while they have all but extinguished their small rivals by their voracious policy has often been dealt with in these letters. That some gleam of repentance is coming over the monopolists who have now the money of the nation in their hands was revealed by Sir Edward Holden in a recent speech to which I refer below. He said that if the English banks were to help British trade or the German banks had helped German trade they must have greater reserves. In the meanwhile Mr. Bonar Law has consented to the appointment of a committee to investigate banking amalgamations. It is to be hoped that this body will be constituted so that the millionaire interest will not predominate unduly.

Sir E. Holden's Address.

Apropos of the speech of Sir Edward Holden at the general meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, it may be observed that these annual addresses of the great banker are carefully prepared and the result of much careful thought. They take the form of lectures, which are eagerly awaited by all those who follow with intelligence the current history of British banking. He dealt with the necessary repeal of Sir Robert Peel's famous banking art of 1844. To abbreviate a long and intricate story, it may be borne in mind that seventy years ago the majority of banks in England were private concerns and issued their own notes. Until Sir Robert's act there had not been any restriction on the issue of notes and when the famous Prime Minister divided the Bank of England into an issue department and a banking department, he thought the result would be that if gold were taken out of the bank, the notes in circulation would diminish. But great as Sir Robert was as a national financier, he was not a banker and failed to foresee that when gold was exported, or that when it was taken out of the bank for any other reason, the demand for notes to take out the gold would fall on the reserve of the banking department and not on the circulation. So it came about that at the declaration of war in August, 1914, the system broke down and the Bank directors were obliged to apply to the Government to temporarily suspend the act. Sir Edward recommends the system at present followed by the United States. One bank of issue, not divided into departments; notes created and issued on the security of bills of exchange and on the cash balance; the notes issued are controlled by a fixed ratio of gold to notes which can be lowered on payment of tax. Such are the leading principles Sir Isaac Holden recommends.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Treasury Certificates.

Readers will remember how early in the war I explained the scheme under which certain securities, principally American Railway issues, were deposited with the Treasury. Early next month the term of the loan of the securities deposited under Scheme "A" will expire and it will be interesting to note what will be the result. I am inclined to the belief that in nearly all cases the holders of Treasury Certificates will prefer that the loan is prolonged, while such a course should suit the Government, for much, if not practically all this stock has been used collateral security. That a large number of holders of certificates under this head will be glad for such an arrangement I have cause to know, and there is more than one good reason why such should be their wish. By their return they would lose half per cent. per annum which is paid them by the Treasury under the terms of the loan while in most cases their return would find the holders landed with a tax of two shillings in the pound. It will be remembered that under the first scheme, which was Scheme "B" loans were advanced for a period of five years. It is probable that the Government will give certificate holders the opportunity of having the term extended to five years in the case of the "A" Scheme.

French Credit.

The latest move on the part of the host of German agents and sympathisers who still infest the Allied countries, is to try and discredit the financial reputation of France. It is even hinted that our gallant Ally may repudiate her liabilities. I am afraid these slanderers have set themselves a thankless task. Germany herself, in the past, has been responsible for a crushing retort to such an argument, for one of the wonders of modern history was the rapidity with which France paid off that enormous indemnity which Germany, after her victories of 1870, enforced with the idea of crippling her eternally. Between the opening of the loan and the end of last year France spent over four thousand million pounds sterling, of which nearly three and a half thousand millions represented nett war expenses. However long the war may last France will meet her liabilities; she has her own resources and tremendous powers of recuperation, and she has America and Great Britain behind her. Were so honourable a country with its great reputation capable of repudiating her liabilities, there would be an excellent domestic reason why she should not do so. Of all the great peoples of the world the French are the most thrifty. Every Frenchman and every Frenchwoman saves money and their favourite investments are the securities of their own Government. Therefore repudiation of public debt on the part of the French Government would react immediately on her own people; especially the poorer classes. Ever since 1870 France has suffered under commercial disadvantages. In the first place she had the burden of the great indemnity demanded by her powerful neighbour. When this was paid, she not only had to fight against the insidious scheming of German traders; but horror of war made her chary of rousing the jealousy of the German Government. Few understand to what an extent France has been handicapped by this last factor. France has no rival as a wine producing country and she has her innumerable other valuable assets which will receive a most important addition should she recover the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

Prosperous Brewery Trade.

Unfortunately the average Englishman does not see a tabulated list of the trading results of Brewing and distilling companies, and the journals that he reads make no effort to enlighten him. Otherwise the future prospects for State control might be jeopardised by a popular outcry at the lamentable results of the necessary Government interference in the matter of hours and output rendered necessary by the war. A commission on the national drink question appointed by the Government has completed its investigations, so far as England is concerned, but the report has not been published and is scarcely expected until those on other portions of the United Kingdom are ready. Usually the deliberations of such commissions are handicapped, if not rendered futile by the appointment of a majority of members who are either completely involved in the business of brewing or distilling or one hopeless teetotal fanatics. This last committee has been formed on more reasonable lines. In the meanwhile, what is the state of the trade as it affects the British public? Beer of a highly diluted character is selling at three times the price that it was before the war, while spirits, especially Whisky, though in most cases only about double the price it was before the war is so weak as in many cases to be hardly recognisable as the same spirit that used to be retailed. In the latter case the public has to reckon with the publicism as well as the distiller, the latter class of tradesmen showing extraordinary lack of scruple in diluting their bottles and charging exorbitant prices for the "drop." In the meanwhile I study the results of last year's trading of leading brewing companies and am amazed at the much larger profits that are made on a much restricted output. Take for example the great form of Arthur Guniune. For the twelves months of 1915—1916 the net profits were just over four hundred thousand pounds. During the next twelve months they trebled, while the last report shows a nett profit of over one million seven hundred thousand pounds. In the two years the nett profits of Bass, Ratcliffe and Co. have increased one hundred thousand pounds or about thirty per cent.; about the same figures are shown by Watney Combe and Co.; while the same rate of increase is revealed in the case of most other leading firms.

Harrods.

Many of our great trading houses have made wonderful recovery since the relapse that followed the early stages of the war, a fact which is in many cases largely, though not entirely due to war requirements. Harrods, the greatest dry-good stores in the world is a case in point. For the twelve months just ended the nett profits amounted to £282,292 as compared with £235,046 for the preceding year. For the year immediately following the declaration of war the profits were £202,884. In view of possibilities and heavy war taxation Harrods are adopting a careful policy as may be judged by the sum placed to the depreciation and sinking fund, which is £41,169 or nearly ten thousand pounds more than was so placed a year ago. In these days when Parliament controls with a firm hand the arrangements of financiers' and promoters' new schemes are not carried out with the expedition of pre-war days, so that the plan by which founders' shares were to be extinguished in the basis of an allotment of two-and-a-half one pound ordinary shares for every Founder share has yet to be subjected to a Bill through Parliament.

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THOUGHTS ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

BY

G. S. KHAPARDE.

The very close, indeed the organic connection between national education and national well-being must be apparent to every thinking individual. For there is no nation anywhere apart from the men and women composing it; and unless these while young, unless the boys and girls in the country are helped to grow properly, to develop all their best talents and powers, and so become worthy citizens, how can the nation as a whole become strong and prosperous? Indeed, in almost every Western country, it has now come to be recognised that to educate the children of the land is a prime duty of the State; and since the beginning of the present war, many countries that have been rather easy-going in this matter, and England seems to have been one of them, have awakened to the great national danger involved in neglecting the young, and are making gigantic efforts to improve their national education. Only in India, owing to a variety of reasons into which I need not at present enter, the Government are unable to undertake any sufficiently large scheme that will destroy the illiteracy in the land. But even for this reason of Government's inability, it behoves the people to take up the problem and work it out seriously. And I am glad that earnest attempts have been inaugurated in this direction; I hope and pray that the endeavours of the Society for the Promotion of National Education will bear ample fruit.

In formulating, however, any definite scheme of National Education for any country, and especially for India, I would like to make a few general observations. The first rule I would lay down is this: that the scheme devised should be adapted to the history and genius of the people concerned. This is perhaps the greatest defect in what I may call the present Government or departmental system of education. Doubtless there are certain principles of education, certain essential things which all people should know, that may be applied or taught universally. But even here the methods that should be employed should take into full account the people's past culture. Now in India, everybody must admit, people have been highly civilised from ancient times; and children are born generally with very highly developed brains; and they are born amidst people that know and feel almost intuitively some of the highest truths of Life. No Indian, for instance, not the most "illiterate" in census parlance, is ignorant that God is in everything, or that the fruit of Karma good or bad, must be reaped. This brings me to the very foremost aspect of India's National Education that I should insist upon—namely Religious Education. It is very easy and very necessary to teach Religion to Indian children. To foreigners looking superficially at things, the existence of various religions, castes and creeds appears an impossible barrier. But to those well acquainted with our time-honoured methods of teaching religion, nothing appears to be more practicable: that method is found in our Puranas. These thrilling accounts of the mighty men and women of the past, of God's love and compassion towards his devotees, of the certain destruction of evil, these are the priceless heritage of India and ought to be fully utilised. They are the common inspiration of all irrespective of caste or creed. They teach the highest Universal Religion. So this is what I shall first have, religious teaching and instruction in the three R's given to all children in their earliest years.

Working again on the same plan of adapting education to the past history and genius of the people I would insist on the great need of not only intellectual but other kinds of instruction; and again and again I would insist on imparting these as far as possible according to our time-honoured methods. would thus dispense with the requirements of these departmental regulations, with buildings on particular patterns, with benches and desks oftentimes making the children feel most uncomfortable, with coats and caps which Indian children ought never to wear, with twenty costly editions of one and the same indifferent book, with all unnecessary drudgery at desks, with memorising things of the most doubtful utility, with those terrible quarterly, monthly, weekly, and indeed daily or hourly examinations and marks and so forth, which verily break the children's bones and make them ill-fitted for the battle of life—all these things in their present form I should dispense with, for the simple reason that the methods are not suited to us.

We must in place of these things revive the essential features of the old Gurukula system, under which the pupils would stay together and with their teachers for a good part of their lives,—growing in an atmosphere of purity, sanctity, learning, co-operation and manliness and comradeship. The present hostels are mere mockeries in this respect. In the matter of instruction, it is obvious that the courses should be many-sided: they should build the muscles, train the mind, and prepare young men for various avocations in life. As I said already, in the first or olementary stage I would insist on religious teaching which should be mostly oral; and on instruction in the "3 R's." This should be to all. During these early years the teacher should carefully find out the boy's inclinations, his talents in any special directions; and so in the next stage should help the boy to learn the things which would be both of interest and of use to him. This will be the secondary stage. Later on the youth should be left to choose for himself his special branches of study, whether these be purely literary, or scientific, or technical. Again the old indigenous crafts, the Vaishya arts so to speak, and their modern complements, have to be correlated with general instruction. Into these details it is not perhaps proper for a layman like me to enter. There are many educational experts in the Society now formed, who should be able to work out these details; and I shall close these stray remarks with reiterating that our schemes of National Education must be based on our history and traditions; they must be adapted to the practical needs of life. They must, however, not be too utilitarian either; they must all converge towards the highest education—the expansion of the head and heart which will help us to realise the eternal verities of life. And thus, once more in India, may *Vidya* in all its grades, including the highest, flourish and grow; from a thousand centres, may the teacher and the taught recite the ancient prayer of the Upanishads:

"Together may we be saved, together reap all fruits, together grow strong."

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

ACTIVITIES IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 10.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held yesterday at the National Medical Hall, Chauk, Lucknow, the subject discussed being National Education. The Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra presided.

Mr. Pandya of the Theosophical Order explained the need of imparting education on national lines. Messrs. Brij Nath Sharga, Ajit Prasad and Daya Chand followed him and dwelt on the defects of the present system and pointed out the necessity of a National University. The president pointed out that the present system was suitable to meet the needs of the Government, in that instead of imparting real education it turned out merely clerks. He concluded by explaining to the audience the various methods in which assistance to the cause could be rendered by every Indian, however situated. It was proposed to hold several meetings in the city during the National Education Week.

CELEBRATION IN CAWNPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, April 10.

The chief mohullas, streets and business centres of Cawnpore witnessed a very imposing and instructive sight between five and ten on the evening of Sunday, the 7th as the procession in connection with the National Education Fund passed their quarters. Starting from the premises of the Theosophical School, Civil Lines the procession went along the Chowk Generalgunj and Collectorgunj. It was headed by the banner of National Education and followed by music, band, bagpipes. Music and flag drill squadrons of the Theosophical School, singing parties from Pratap Sevasamiti and Pundit Puttanlal, etc., and hundreds of students from the Marwari, Theosophical and other schools, besides public in their thousands joined the procession along the route. A group of boys carrying pictures of patriots like Dadabhai Nowroji, Gokhale, Lokamanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Syed Ahmad and Mrs. Besant, was much cheered. The procession stopped in front of important centres like the Home Rule League office, Sarafa, Chowk Bazaar, Vikram Club, Generalgunj Bazaar, Nayagunj, Collectorgunj, etc., where people came forward with "pan" and plates of sweets. The collections in boxes amounted to Rs. 2,000. Mahomedans and Hindus of all shades of opinion were present in friendly co-operation. The procession was very orderly and peaceful on the side of the people as well as police. The huge gathering halted in front of the Kotwali, where a stirring appeal by Shrijut Ganeshshankar Vidhyarthi of the "pratap," followed by the singing of "vande mataram" by a group of little boys and girls of the Theosophical School terminated the procession.

The regular programme of the week includes bazaar lectures, entertainments, recitations, gymnastic performances, music drill, gathering of poets, ladies' gathering and lectures, etc. It has been announced that the local Theosophical High School will be handed over to the Society of National Education from the next term and will provide departments for industrial, commercial and arts instruction.

A FORGED CHEQUE.

BANK OF MADRAS DEFRAUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, April 9.

A case of forgery was discovered yesterday when Rs. 10,389-1-0 deposited by the Sub-Judge's Court in the Madras Bank was found to have been withdrawn under a forged cheque. The cheque is said to contain the signatures of Mr. Kothandaramanjalu Naidu, now a Small Cause Court Judge in Madras, and his Sheristadar, Mr. Narasinga Rau and endorsed by a pleader, Mr. Sitaramaiyer, in favour of a Chetty and cashed in the Bank of Madras. The matter is under police enquiry.

DOCTOR'S BLOOD FOR A BOY.

When running along a passage George Freestone, a soldier's four-year-old son, fell and cut his lip. The injury was slight, but owing to a physical peculiarity it was extremely difficult to stop the bleeding, and at the Britol Royal Infirmary the child was found to be in a critical condition.

Though Dr. N. Kemm, one of the staff, had a quantity of his own blood transferred into the boy's system he could not be saved. —The "Daily Mail."

PASSIVE RESISTERS FIRM.

ZOOLUM IN MATAR TALUKA

HAPHAZARD HARASSMENT BY OFFICIALS.

MR. GANDHI'S TOUR AMONG VILLAGERS.

(From our correspondent.)

NAVAGAM, April 7.

Two complaints have been filed before the Mamlatdar and the Head Clerk of Matar respectively in which Kachhia Pitambar Raiji has charged ravania Jora Kamu with theft and Shanker Pitambar has charged faras Bechar Ranachhod with assault. The facts as disclosed in these complaints are as follow:—

Kachhia Pitambar sent his son Shanker in the morning on the 2nd instant with his cart loaded with wood from their farm where they stopped for the night. Shanker was removing the wood from the cart at his house when the ravania suddenly came upon him and ordered him to lend cart and bullocks for Government use. On the boy strongly refusing the demand, the ravania forcibly took charge of the cart and two bullocks, replacing one unruly bullock of Pitambar by another belonging to his uncle. Shanker then returned to the farm with the bullock left behind and on being questioned by his father about the cart and the other bullock related the story of the ravania's high handedness. Pitambar returned home at noon leaving his son to watch the cotton crops. The court faras Bechar accompanied by the ravania in his turn approached the boy to order him to drive the cart forcibly taken in the morning and on his refusing to do so the faras dragged him a few paces and gave him a few slaps. One Nasibkhan in a cottage near by heard the cries of the boy and rescued him.

The sequel to this incident was also interesting. Next morning the police patel of Matar sent word to Pitambar to take his cart back from the chora. He however, refused to do so. The cart was then driven to the cutcherry strangely enough. Pitambar was served with a summons to give a statement as regards receiving the cart back. Pitambar appeared in court and put down all the facts in his statement. Finally, Pitambar refused to receive the cart at the Cutcherry and thus compelled the ravania to drive the cart to Pitambar's house.

A CLIMB DOWN.

Pitambar filed the complaint charging the ravania with the theft of the cart and bullock on the 3rd and though he was asked by the Mamlatdar to appear in Court for a preliminary inquiry, nothing seems to have been done in the matter. Shanker charged the faras Bechar with assault the next day and it was only after the complainant was dismissed twice or thrice and after Mr. Yajnik argued the matter that the head clerk who is also a third class Magistrate was disposed to receive the complaint and examine the complainant. The Magistrate said that he was personally interested in the matter and as he had himself given orders to the faras to fetch the boy he would apply to the District Magistrate for transfer of the case before another court. This disclosure has lent great significancy to the cases the hearing of which is awaited with great interest and some anxiety.

Four parties of volunteers are going round the Matar taluka in connection with the passive resistance campaign. Big villages like Limbashi, Khandhali, Alindra, Tranaja and the whole group of Daskoshi villages are holding out heroically in spite of frequent appearances of officials big and small. Scores of ordinary and chothai notices and several khalsa notices are being served and ruthless attachments of buffaloes, ornaments, grains, vessels and other moveables is systematically going on in many non-paying villages. The methods of attachment are generally felt to be unjust and in some cases illegal. Even the Mamlatdars invariably hasten to remove the buffaloes of the passive resister though other property is within easy reach. Generally buffaloes are given back on the owners giving an undertaking to produce them at the auction. There are other features of the attachments which are more objectionable. Panchnamas are prepared with the help of two three four or more non-officials the police patel also being sometimes included among them.

The value of buffaloes and moveables like ornaments, are as a rule underestimated. Quantities of grain are removed without weighing them. They are perhaps weighed afterwards at the chora but the quantity is likely to suffer meanwhile. Cooking and water vessels are also pounced upon without any sense of delicacy and any regard for the spirit of the law. The whole method seems to have been devised with a view to strike terror in the hearts of poor and ignorant agriculturists but it is a source of unmixed joy to see the people showing more courage and determination with the progress of official persecution. This again reacts on the official zeal for even the biggest of rent collectors go about their work in a somewhat wavering spirit and rest content with attaching the property of only half a dozen leading men in villages where the passive resisters are counted by scores.

Your readers will be glad to learn that the Collector has cancelled the order by which all crops whether standing or reaped and gathered in khalas has been attached in Limbashi, on Mr. Gandhi assuring him that the owners will produce enough grain from their stock to meet the revenue demand. The penalty of paying one-fourth the amount of revenue in addition for default of payment in time has also been withdrawn. If only Government took such measures which would bring in the revenue without inflicting unnecessary hardships and losses on the people, the present campaign would contribute very largely to a better and more honourable understanding.

Mr. Gandhi had been here to-day. with Mrs. Gandhi, Anasuyaben and Mr. Vallanbhai Patel, Mr. Gandhi delivered a suitable address on the present campaign.

RALLY OF SATYAGRAHIS.

(From our special Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 9.

On the 6th instant Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Shrimati Kasturba, Messrs. Vallabhbhai, J. Patel, and others visited Uttersanda, a large village in Nadiad Taluka. Before Mr. Gandhi's visit eighty agriculturists had already signed the declaration. Mr. Gandhi addressed an audience of more than two thousand agriculturists. He asked them to remain firm in their vow and not even to think of breaking it even if penalties be showered upon them. At the end of the meeting an old man of about eighty years promised Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of the whole village that they will not swerve from their vow.

On the 7th instant, Mr. Gandhi along with Mr. Vallabhbhai, Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. Banker, Shrimati Kasturba and Ansuyaben visited Navagaum, a village in Matar Taluka. About a hundred agriculturists had signed the declaration before Mr. Gandhi's visit. The whole village has presented a united front in not paying the revenue. The meeting was attended by more than three thousand agriculturists.

AT BORSAD.

On the 8th instant Mr. Gandhi, and party paid a visit to Borsad. Up till now much work was not done by the volunteers in that taluka. The meeting was attended by four thousand agriculturists. Mr. Gandhi said that the Government can take the revenue from the people with their consent and not by harassing them. He emphatically said that the British rule cannot be a blind rule.

Fifteen notices of confiscation of land in Aklacha a village in Memdabad Taluka and thirty new notices in Torna and five more in Vadthal have been issued up to this time.

MR. TILAK'S PASSPORT.

VICEROY'S REPLY "HELD UP".

CEYLON GOVERNMENT'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, April 10.

Not receiving a definite reply from the Viceroy till the night of the 7th instant, Mr. Tilak wired on the 8th morning at 9 a.m. to the Viceroy requesting him to direct the local Government to endorse the passports for any route, though conditionally, as a steamer was likely to be available about the 12th. On the same day at 8 p.m. Mr. Tilak received a letter from the Colonial Secretary here informing him that a telegram from the Viceroy granting permission for him and his party to proceed as far as Suez was received here two hours after the Lancashire sailed. Thus Mr. Tilak remained uninformed of the permission for two days, from Friday to Monday night.

GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL FOR U. P.

RESOLUTION CARRIED BY SOLID NON-OFFICIAL VOTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 10.

The current session of the United Provinces Legislative Council closed yesterday with the discussion on this budget. Various suggestions were made when the Financial Secretary promised to consider.

Among the resolutions moved by Mr. Chintamani was one regarding the appointment of a Governor-in-Council. Official members did not vote, but the resolution was carried almost unanimously by non-official members.

Sir Harcourt Butler in closing the proceedings said, the most important of his duties would be the maintenance of law and order in which he was glad to feel he would have the support of his Council. He referred to police, education, and especially to indigenous educatioin.

Regarding the Prime Minister's message to Viceroy referring to the attitude of the United Provinces the Lieutenant-Governor said:—"I say without hesitations that the needs of the Empire are the opportunity of the United Provinces. I have no doubt that in this time of trial the people of the United Provinces will sink their differences and will co-operate so as to bring their province into the position which it rightly holds by population, by history, and by tradition, and that as the position of the first province in India, it is by our action at this time that we shall be judged in history. I have no doubt knowing, what my own Province is, that the judgment of history will not go against us."

The Council adjourned till July.

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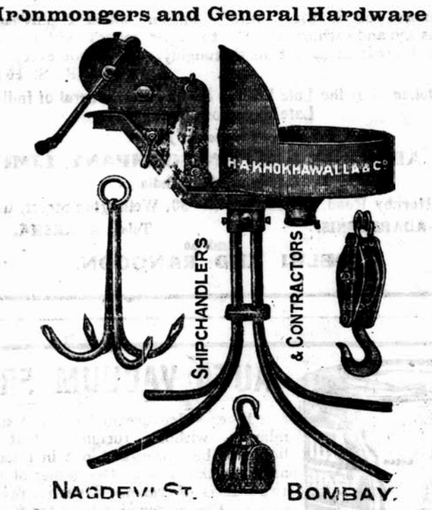

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A MONITOR IN ACTION.

ATTACKED FROM LAND SEA AND AIR.

As the monitor lurched indolently along the heavy seas beat against her low freeboard, then slapped down on her decks, playing a merry game of leapfrog over cook's galley, capstans and other structures as the waves swept from one side of the ship to the other, writes a correspondent in the "Daily Mail."

High up on the bridge, where big guns glowered menacingly in front of them and smaller weapons poked sharp muzzles over the screens of the rear platform, stood a little group of leather-skin-clad men. In their midst was the commander, giving terse orders that were obeyed almost before they had been issued.

They were taking the ship into position. For hours she had waddled an uneasy way across the North Sea and was now approaching the point where she would "lay to" and open fire upon the enemy concealed among the sand dunes. Over a bank she slid, then bumped with greater difficulty across a second one. The commander jerked sharply at the engine-room telegraphs and gradually the cumbrous bulk of the vessel wore round. Cables rattled noisily through the hawseholes as anchors were dropped. A few minutes of this and the monitor had moored head and stern, with her nose pointing towards shore, and was ready to begin operations.

"Boom-whir-rr!" sang one of her big guns. "Short," came the signal from aloft. The gunlayer moved pointers and the weapon spoke again. Corrections were signalled and made until the exact range had been found, whereupon the monitor settled down to her work steadily and seriously.

Cabin doors splintered, such mess traps as were breakable dissolved into fragments; such as were not, clattered and leaped protestingly all around the place after every discharge of the guns; but still the monitor went uneoncernedly on with her job.

After a while "Fritz" began to talk back to her. Shells from his long-range guns began to fall in the water all around her, sending up huge splashes that "christened" the ship pretty freely. "Heavy stuff" was thrown constantly by both sides, yet the monitor was giving more than she took.

A change in the character of the duel came about when a Hun aeroplane shot over the coastline and "plop! plop!" down fell the bombs. Promptly the monitor opened out with her antiaircraft weapons and filled the sky with white festoons that were pretty enough to watch though deadly to any aeroplane that came near them. A few minutes of this and the Hun pilot "turned again home."

"He's hopped it. I wonder when the 'subs,' will start" speculated one of the monitor's crew. Hardly were the words spoken ere a deafening roar and a huge uprising column of water showed where a torpedo had struck one of the vessel's "blisters."

"Try again, 'Fritzie.' Waste some more of your money!" was the only comment this incident drew from her men.

And "Fritzie" did try again. Torpedoes coming bow on, broadside on, stern on, indicated that submarines were all around her. But this did not worry the monitor a whit. She was built to withstand such attacks—in fact, quite accustomed to them. Her light artillery spat angrily into the water, her big guns maintained their continuous "boom, boom," while her "Archies" shricked a vicious greeting every time a Hun 'plane appeared. Thus, bombed from the air, fired at by long-range guns on shore, and continuously attacked by submarines, the monitor "carried on" steadily until a cessation of firing from the dunes showed that the big guns hidden there had been "knocked out."

Then the monitor "up anchor" and sheered off for home. She had done her job successfully, as her kind are continually doing along the Belgian coast, though little is heard of their work there.

N DIAN AND WHITE WIFE.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING'S CRITICISM.

There was a remarkable close in Mr. Justice Darling's court in mail week to the libel action brought by Dr. Mir Anwarrudin, a Mahommedan barrister, against Mr. Bottomley, based on an article in *John Bull* imputing that Dr. Mir had been ejected from the Corner House restaurant for moving about from table to table where ladies were seated. The article also alleged that he had been cruel to his wife and that he was unfit to remain a member of the English Bar.

Dr. Mir called as a witness his wife, whom, he had said, he had divorced by Mahommedan rule. He questioned her at some length and was repeatedly rebuked by the judge for treating her as a hostile witness. After the luncheon adjournment Dr. Mir failed to appear.

Mr. Bottomley, addressing the jury, described Dr. Mir as a danger to this country, a man who abused our hospitality and our laws and who has a prurient mind saturated with lust and with suspicion.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING'S HINT.

Mr. Justice Darling in summing up said the jury had seen the way in which Dr. Mir had examined the woman he had tried to divorce. They had seen that wretched woman crouching and cowering in the witness-box under the strokes laid upon her time after time by that man, and for what? The only issue was, had the defendants fairly commented on his conduct?

The jury found that the facts stated in the articles were true and that the comments were fair.

Judgment was accordingly entered for defendants, with costs.

Mr. Justice Darling asked Messrs. Gibson and Weldon, the solicitors for Mrs. Mir Anwarrudin, to retain the letter of confession which it was stated Dr. Mir had written to his wife. Dr. Mir had sworn that he never signed the letter and did not send it from India and his wife had sworn that he signed it in her presence, and that there was a witness present. Therefore it was perfectly obvious someone might very properly take further proceedings upon it. Whether or not such proceedings were taken his lordship added that he might find it necessary to submit that and other matters in the case to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn.

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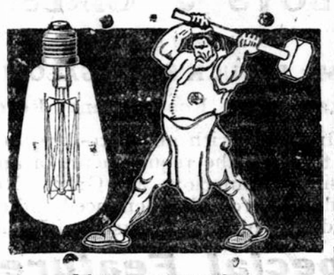

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The disturbabance in the north-west is still inactive. The weather has been dry generally in India. The temperature remains low from Bengal to the North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake of slight intensity at its origin about two thousand miles away was recorded at Simla at seven hours thirty nine minutes this morning.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBVERSATION, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th April 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.820	Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.3	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.0	,,
Dew Point	66.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.608	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1	,,
Minimum do. do.	72.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW.-N.NW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	218	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	10	m 10	39	28	11	10	m 4	17	15 1
		10	45a	28	9		43	6a	16 5
Thur	11	m 11	26	29	10	11	m 4	58	14 0
		11	28a	29	0		5	21a	16 4
Fri.	12					12	m 5	38	13 5
		0	10a	30	2		6	5a	16 7
Sat.	13	m 0	10	28	10	13	m 6	18	13 4
		0	52a	30	1		6	56a	17 1
Sun.	14	m 0	51	28	3	14	m 6	59	13 11
		1	36a	29	5		7	37a	17 11
Mon.	15	m 1	32	27	4	15	m 7	41	14 11
		2	22a	28	5		8	27a	18 11
Tues.	16	m 2	15	26	2	16	m 8	24	16 2
		3	15a	27	3		9	25a	19 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunset.	Sunrise.
,, 10 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 55m.
,, 11 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 55m.
,, 12 (Friday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 55m.
,, 13 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 56m.
,, 14 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 56m.
,, 15 (Monday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 6h. 56m.
,, 16 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 6h. 56m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	April 1918.	4	7	3-1	p.m.
New Moon	,,	11	10	4 3	a.m.
First Quarter	,,	18	9	37-7	a.m.
Full Moon	,,	26	1	35-4	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 10th April, 1918, was 30.079 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th April 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab. Temperature continues low, being in large defect during the day and in moderate to considerable defect at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the west and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average, the defect being greater in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in moderate defect generally; night temperature is also below the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature has risen slightly; day temperature is in defect in Central India West and night temperature is below the average except in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in moderate defect in the northern districts. Night temperature is below the average at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Konkan. Night temperature is locally below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in south Hyderabad. Night temperature is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and above it in the south.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather from the west is determining moderate to heavy cloud over Baluchistan and the whole of north-west India but has caused no rainfall. Temperature continues low in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

A few showers may occur in the Punjab and thunderstorms in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th April)	70.6	57.2	62	0.10	5.80	—4.88
Jask	79.6	64.7	77	..	28.00	+3.98
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th April)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.8	59.0	65	..	3.01	+1.44
Rawalpindi	72.4	46.8	56	..	19.07	+10.16
Lahore	78.1	52.3	56	..	4.15	+0.67
Hissar	85.4	54.5	45	..	1.13	..
Ambala	77.9	55.1	55	..	4.08	—1.49
Delhi	84.3	61.7	48	..	1.20	—1.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.5	62.9	39	..	1.22	—0.41
Mainpuri	92.5	63.4	21	..	0.76	—1.35
Jhansi	91.6	65.1	35	..	0.27	—1.55
Cawnpore	92.6	66.3	25	..	0.66	—1.39
Allahabad	94.3	65.3	25	..	0.42	—1.74
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	89.3	67.4	44	..	1.12	—0.02
Karachi	81.0	72.2	81	..	1.54	+0.06
Ajmer	88.2	65.0	34	..	0.25	—1.08
Jaipore	89.5	65.4	19	..	0.34	—1.16
Kotah	92.6	67.8	24	..	0.10	—1.08
Mount Abu	78.8	62.4	17	..	0.12	—1.06
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	95.8	64.5	56	..	0.15	—0.30
Dwarka	82.1	72.4	63	..	0.01	—0.67
Veraval	88.1	67.9	32	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	97.1	66.3	35	..	0	—0.50
Bhavnagar Para	97.8	66.4	55	..	0	—0.60
Surat	98.7	70.5	36	..	0	—0.35
Ahmedabad	101.4	68.0	25	..	0	—0.40
Deesa	99.6	64.8	21	..	0	—0.61
Neemuch	92.1	62.0	16	..	0.06	—0.75
Indore	96.1	59.7	35	..	0.21	—0.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.9	61.3	19	..	1.30	—1.33
Saugor	91.6	66.6	13	..	0.14	—2.21
Hoshangabad	97.1	72.0	19	..	0.37	—1.38
Khandwa	101.3	63.4	19	..	0.04	—1.18
Akola	104.3	67.1	44	..	0.27	—1.79
Amraoti	101.6	72.3	9	..	0.16	—1.93
Nagpur	101.4	66.5	20	..	0.40	—2.28
Chanda	103.9	70.0	36	..	0.37	—2.97
Raipur	99.5	68.9	16	..	0.95	—1.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.1	75.0	54	..	1.46	+0.87
Ratnagiri	90.9	72.7	42	..	0.99	+0.25
Marmugao	89.2	76.7	80	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	88.7	72.2	85	..	1.10	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.5	64.4	16	..	1.61	+0.72
Ahmednagar	99.5	65.9	11	..	3.13	+1.57
Poona	99.8	60.3	33	..	3.91	+2.55
Sholapur	103.6	81.3	23	..	0.67	—1.09
Bijapur	101.7	80.3	28	..	1.16	—0.50
Belgaum	99.0	70.5	16	..	5.70	+3.05
Aurangabad	100.2	70.9	13	..	0.41	—1.08
Nizamsbad (Indur)	105.4	72.0	37	..	0.37	—1.60
Hyderabad	100.5	74.0	58	..	3.56	+1.02
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	77.1	72	..	2.41	—1.14
Calicut	90.0	78.6	86	..	7.23	—0.17
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombo	92.6	74.7	93	0.20	21.70	—8.75
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	102.5	74.2	39	..	2.72	+0.11
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	90.8	74.4	81	..	22.34	+1.79
Bangalore	92.7	65.8	32	..	3.39	—0.56
Coimbatore	99.2	71.5	76	..	7.86	+1.32
Trichinopoly	100.4	74.5	70	..	8.32	—1.06
Negapatam	89.8	77.7	77	..	38.04	+8.47

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Look what Workers say:—
GENTLEMEN,
I beg to inform you that I am earning Rs. 15—20 a day with your Banian Machine which I purchased from you. I wish you every success.
Yours faithfully,
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I beg to inform you for the "Auto" knitter which I purchased from you about 3 months ago and earning Rs. 80 to 90 per month without any difficulty. The instruction book itself taught me thoroughly. I wish you every success.
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[Highly spoken of by the Late Viceroy & Governor-General of India, and the Late Governor of Bengal.
Free Prospectus from
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(Incorporated in India.)
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AUTO VACUUM FREEZER

Freezes Ice Cream hard and smooth in 30 minutes, without turning. Just fill it with liquid to be frozen and put in inferior rock salt and ice—that is all. One filling of ice, will freeze two fillings of cream. Saves its price in the cost of ice. Cream remains hard for full eight hours without refilling ice chamber.
The ice spends its force against the cream chamber, Not against the side of the freezer, (as the cold cannot pass through the air wall) and does not escape through the top as with similar cheap freezers. This makes for economy. It is also, the only ice cream freezer, for the Automobile.
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THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS
KAMINIA OIL Regtd,
This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair falling out stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth an restores faded hair to its natural colour.
It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and Students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 9-12-0 for 8 bottles.
V. P. EXTRA
Sole Agents:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
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THOSE captivating charms which constitute the Beauty of Health are denied to women who are Anæmic, Their complexions become unhealthy in appearance, their eyes are lustreless and tired, their nerves are strained and overwrought, their breathing is difficult and becomes hurried and gasping on slight exertion. If women and girls would but improve the quality of their blood by taking a course of Iron 'Jelloids', much needless suffering could easily be avoided. As a matter of fact, every girl and woman should take a few Iron 'Jelloids' now and again. With the blood restored in quality, the sufferer is no longer enervated, listless and dull—the eyes sparkle with the Beauty of Health, one feels energetic and fit.

Iron 'Jelloids'

(Pronounced Jell-Lloyds)
enrich the blood—restore energy.
(Machine made—without animal fat.)
For combating the enervating effects of a hot climate and for safeguarding the system against malaria, Iron 'Jelloids' are unsurpassed.
Dr. J. M. B., M.D. writes—"After a long and careful study of the different phases of "Anæmia, I find that no preparation is so easily taken by the patient and is so quickly "assimilated as 'Jelloids'."
A Fortnight's Trial (*Price R.1.*) will convince you.
For Anæmia in Women . . . . . IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2.
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FOR CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND CONFECTIONERY;
Awarded Silver and Bronze Medals at the Bombay Exhibition
62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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